BOMBA
BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC

P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS OLD
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0 PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,788—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1899.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M
			1899.
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	9th "
* M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4262	L. M. Wilmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th "
			1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	6th Jan.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	13th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	20th "
M. L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	27th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	10th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7468	E. H. Gordon	10th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
POSEIDON	A. Lova	3,578	7th Dec., 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	7th Feb., 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575,
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 635,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	22nd Dec., 1899.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Nicolich	6,044	7th Jan., 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

F. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov., 22, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
ANNAM	6,300	Lecoispellier	19th Dec. 1899.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	16th Jan. 1900.
CALEDONIAN	4,232	Boucard	13th Feb. 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Allegre to sail on or about the 13th December, 1899. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES stored or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 1st December, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 5th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 8th December, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 29th December.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 2nd December.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 7th December.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th November, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
D. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	7th Dec., 189

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 4 months	Rs. 825	Rs. 500
Available for 6 "	" 880	" 525
Available for 9 "	" 925	" 550
Available for 12 "	" 1,000	" 600

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,900, from BOMBAY to HONG KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 2nd Dec., 1899.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. "WANAKA." on or about 31st December.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th November, 1899. Agents.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer, will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail
SULTAN	2,884	Bohnsack	22nd Dec.
SAFARI	1,432	Kley	28th Dec.

taking cargo and passengers for Mombassa, Tanga, Daressalam, Zanzibar and all ports South of Zanzibar, upto Delagoa Bay.

S. S. SAFARI will also take cargo and passengers for LAMU, MERKA, BRAWA, MOGDISCHU and KISMAJU.

This Line also issue First, Second, Third Class and deck through tickets to EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA & SOUTHAMPTON, in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamer, from Delagoa Bay once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 28th Nov., 1899.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	15
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	15

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

PRIME YORK HAMS,
BACON.
From C. and T. HARRIS.

STILTON, CHEDDAR, GORGONZOLA and other CHEESES.

CRYSTALLIZED AND DRIED FRUITS.
CAKES AND PLUM PUDDINGS.
SWEETS AND CHOCOLATES.
TINNED PROVISIONS.

Regular Consignments of the above and all Seasonable Goods regularly received by every Through Mail.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

DETAILED LISTS NOW READY.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

XMAS, 1899.

CUSTOMERS are Respectfully Requested to note in Registering their Orders for XMAS.

XMAS CAKES, Plain and Decorated ... ... at Rs. 1-0 Per pound.
XMAS CAKES, Chocolate Iced ... ... " 1-4 "
XMAS CAKES, Almond Iced ... ... " 1-8 "
XMAS CAKES, Superior Quality, and Extra Decorations ... ... " 2-0 "
Plum Puddings and Mince meat pies,
English Plum, Madeira, Seed, Pound, Currant, &c., &c.
French and Neapolitan Tarts, Magnificently Decorated with Fruits.
Italian Pastry and small Cakes prepared Daily.
Meringues and Bignolias with Cream, Marrons, Glacees, Delicious Desserts.
Fresh-made Fondants, Almond Chocolates, Comfits, and many other kinds of Sweets.
Fresh-made Chocolates, in Fancy Coloured Papers, Cadbury's Cream, Nougots, Almond, Pralines, &c., &c.
Crystallized Fruits, 1me Choix.
Ice Creams, Ice Puddings, Water Ices, Pezziduri, Ice Wafers, all of the Best, and prepared at Shortest Notice.
Xmas and Wedding Crackers, Best and Finest Quality.
N. B.—This year our Xmas Cakes will all bear our Stamp—"F. CORNAGLIA."

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF WINES AND OILMANSTORES.

BOMBAY, 83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT. | POONA, EAST STREET, CAMP.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS.
Manufacturers of
PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS
and Importers of
TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC CHEMICALS.
Dealers in
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c., &c.,
NEW REMEDIES
Stocked immediately they are introduced.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS
KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,
HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

FREE BY POST.

NEW CATALOGUE OF
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELLERY,
OPTICS,
SILVERWARE,
ELECTRO-PLATE,
PIANOFORTES,
MUSICAL BOXES,
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.

LARGEST & CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA.
VARIETIES OF
PERFUMERY AND TOILETTE REQUISITES
FROM WELL KNOWN MANUFACTURERS, SUCH AS:—
PINAUD, PIVER, GELLE FRERES,
ROGER AND GALLET, FERD. MULHENS, AND OTHERS.

COMPARE PRICES

RHINE VIOLET, Rs. 1-8. PEARS SOAP, Rs. 0-12-6.
EAU DE QUININE PINAUD, Small, Rs. 1-2. Large, Rs. 2-4.
JAVA POWDER, Rs. 0-11.

Where MADAME BLANCHE will put in her APPEARANCE and DANCE-a-la-circle.

93, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MUIR MILLS CO., LIMITED,

Cawnpore.

DURRIES! DURRIES! DURRIES!

Speciality, New Style,

BORDERED CARPETS.

FARASH! FARASH! FARASH!

NEWEST and Best Designs in the Market.

TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!

CATALOGUE AND ESTIMATES FREE

On Application to MANAGER and SECRETARY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO and Valuables per S.S. POSEIDON, ARRIVED here from JAPAN and Intermediate Ports on the 1st December 1899, are hereby requested to SIGN the average Bond and to Produce their original Invoices at the Austrian Lloyd's Office without delay and to pay 20 per cent. of the value of their goods as a provisional deposit towards the general average, whereafter delivery orders will be granted.

EMIL SCARPA,
Agent.

JUST UNPACKED.

XMAS CARDS!

NEW YEAR CARDS!!

XMAS CARDS!!!

From As. 2 to Rs. 6 each.

MORENAS & CO.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

MEDOW STREET.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RY.

NOTICE.

REVISION OF LOCAL AND SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE.

THE public are hereby informed that on and from MONDAY, the 4th DECEMBER 1899, the TIMINGS of the Local and Suburban Trains between COLABA and VIRAR will be REVISED, and ADDITIONAL TRAINS will be RUN to and from ANDHERI, BORIVLI and VIRAR. For particulars, see Sheet Time Tables exhibited at stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th Nov. 1899.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

A TELEGRAPH OFFICE has been OPENED in the NERAL Post Office for the convenience of Visitors to Matheran.

This Office is situated about 600 yards from the Railway Station on the Matheran Road and is in DIRECT Communication with Bombay and Matheran. The hours of working will be 10-30 a. m. to 5-30 p. m., Madras time.

GRAHAM T. W. OLVER,
Assistant Superintendent,
Bombay Island Sub-Division Telegraphs.

Bombay, 30th November 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. RAHIMTOOLA PEERBHOY, has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property to Mr. JEEVANJI ESMAILJI and that all persons having or claiming any interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No 11, Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, within 8 days from the date hereof as otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim which will be deemed to have been waived.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground of Quit and ground rent tenure situate at Samuel Street in the City of Bombay together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 9 3-4 ft. in breadth on the West end thereof, 10 3-4 ft on the East and 62 3-4 ft in length or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 1289 New No 7029 Old Survey No 209 New Survey No 2-279/ and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward, Old No 48 and New No 1673, Street No 185-187, and bounded as follows :-That is to say on or towards the North by the property formerly of Israel Sumaji Bareiakar Sooke and lately of Damji Subedar Kalekar on or towards the South partly by the house formerly of Israel Jamail Naugawkar Mistry and now of Munekbhoy Mosani and partly by a common passage dividing the said house from the house now being conveyed on or towards the East by the public road and on or towards the West by the Shamaji Hassaji Street, now known as Samuel Street and which premises were formerly in the occupation of Israel Soomaji Bareiker Sola and thereafter of Somaji Subadar Kulakar and now belong to the estate of Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy,—Dated at Bombay, 29th day of November, 1899.

WADIA & GHANDY,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

FOR SALE.—THE PROPERTY OF AN OFFICER GONE HOME.

	Rs.
1 BAY ARAB HORSE, aged about 11 hands, trained Infantry charger perfect trapper believed sound.....	350
1 CART by Stephens, Bombay, suitable for above in good order.....	30
1 SET BROWN HARNESS	30
The turn out Rs. 630.	
The above is available in Poona.	
1 HUNTING SADDLE, with Wallets, &c., complete made to order in London October 1897.....	80
1 INFANTRY MOUNTED BRIDLE complete	
A complete set of COOKING POTS, including Ice Machine	25
1 LADY'S BICYCLE, "Juno" 1897 Pattern, complete ...	100

Reasonable offers for any of the above considered on Application to

Major G. W. MITCHELL,
21st Bombay Infantry.

XMAS CARDS.

LARGEST VARIETY.

BEST SELECTION.

Thousands of Beautiful Artistic Designs.

OUR SPECIAL LINE

INDIAN XMAS CARDS.

These Indian Cards are daily increasing in popularity. They have elicited Great Praise. Most flattering Press notices.

D. B TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co.,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAUB COTTON PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.

ધી સીંધ એનડ પનજાબ કોટન પરેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 125 per share (free of Income Tax) is declared for the year ending 31st August 1899, payable to the registered Shareholders at the registered Office of this Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 1st December 1899, between the hours of 12 A. M. and 3 P. M., on production of share certificates.

By Order of the Board of Director,

હા૦ મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦,

i.e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1899.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, in pamphlet of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. NO Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD BOUND.—Travellers *en route* can obtain Warm and Stylish Rugs from Rs. 10-8 each. Dressing Gowns, Rs. 10-8. Warm Under-Vests and Drawers, Ulsters, Overcoats, and Warm Suits made to order on the shortest possible notice. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

XMAS CARDS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS have prepared high class PLATINOTYPE XMAS CARDS of interesting Local Subjects, most suitable for sending to friends and relations at Home. Prices moderate. Inspection invited at their Salon before purchasing elsewhere.

VATCHA BROTHERS sell latest "STANDARD" RAMBLERS at Rs. 175 which to unmechanical minds appear same as costlier ones. No clearance humbug. Meadows Street, Girgaon, Kalbadevi.

OUR XMAS BAZAR is OPEN from TO-DAY. Hundreds of Novelties in Toys, Dolls, Fancy Goods, &c. Inspection solicited, Prices beyond competition.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

VIENNA TIFFINS and DINNER, FREE COUPONS for New Year Presents, issued from the 1st Decr., 1899. Particulars at the VIENNA RESTAURANT, 25, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FROM the 1st December, 1899, I will REMOVE to the office recently occupied by the late Captain CLARK, at Sirdar Buildings, 20, Hummum Street.—J. B. MACFADYEN, (Marine Surveyor).

FLOWER BOQUETS, for presentation on WEDDING, BIRTHDAY, and other festive occasion. Also splendid Flower Baskets. Apply to HORMUSJEE ARDESHER DUBASH, Floral Artist and Decorator, Girgaum.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL.—"The Countess of Leitrim and her daughters were very pleased with the GRANVILLE HOTEL which they found quite comfortable in every way.

MATHERAN and DEOLALI.—BUNGALOWS TO LET, Large and Small, fully furnished, Monthly or for Season, Rent very moderate. Apply to H. N. LORD, MATHERAN.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—A spacious well-furnished BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill. Apply, care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, a good European PRACTICAL MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN, with experience of general engineering and constructional iron work, for a large Engineering Works in Bombay. State experience, age and salary. Apply No. "74," care of this paper.

WANTED, a MIDWIFE and NURSE, from the middle of December.—Apply stating terms and Qualifications to "No 70," care of this Office.

THE only Firm which repairs "Celestinas," "Aristons," "Phœnix," and all sorts of Hand Organs, and keep all spare Repairing and Tuning materials in stock.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150 g. sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 13 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Vencegopais Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerol are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. PATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ltd.,—Beautiful, New, CHARMING CRETONNES, CHINTZES, TAPESTRIES, Patterns on application.

RECEIVED, English Concertinas, expressly made to our order in London. In case complete. Rs. 60 to Rs. 150.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

CLAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTH RN INDIA.

FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD.,

Pittsburg, U. S. A.

1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.

Kept in Stock in Bombay.

Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.

Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.

Quotations on application for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,

BOMBAY.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.

BY

TODARMAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY TABLE ORNAMENTS, &c., SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, the following, consisting of binoculars set with mother-o-pearl, porcelain and glass engraved table ornaments, plated ware, Alabaster and Majolica ware terracotta figures and busts, leather and plush goods, transparent China cups and saucers, flower-pots, etc.

Also rich Swiss embroidered cashmere dresses.

The above is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, above the Seamen's Rest, near the Victoria Docks, the valuable and neat substantial teak and blackwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, ebonized grand cottage piano by Rose and Co., Welsh non-slipping pneumatic tyre gent's Eclipse bicycle, iron safe, musical box, rowtee, table ornaments, lamps, carpets, large ice box, etc., the property of T. CONRY, Esq.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 4th Inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods, and the following:—

Furniture, such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, and Singer foot sewing machine, large Iron Safe by Lord with Chubb lock office furniture, etc.

1 gold hunting watch by James McCabe, small size.
1 cottage piano, by "Biese, Berlin.
1 mahogany cottage piano, by Rose and Co., in good order.
dresses unmade, material, milliners artificial flowers and few stores.
7 cases salt Regal, "Queen of Salines" superior to fruit salt.
5 dozen bottles Krondorfs natural table water, 5 3-4 dozen tins of mommogun for cleaning, preserving and softening leather, saddle, harness, etc.

AT 2 P. M.

Several pneumatic tyred bicyles, such as "Acme," Girls "Umpire," etc.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 second hand mail phaeton.
1 strong-built vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand serviceable brougham,
1 strong-built office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KHOJA STREET NEAR NULL BAZAAR.

On Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. Crawford & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Ramji Ebjee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Shaik Chotoo Shaik Osman, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 13th day of December, 1897, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of land, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the western side of Khoja Street at or near Null Bazaar, outside the Fort, in the sub-district and City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 157 and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for quit and ground rent under old Nos. 2128, 2940, 2985, new No. 9471, old Survey Nos. 2345, 2816, 2817, and new Survey No. 4322, and assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 264, and 266, and Ward No. 731 and bounded on the east, by the Khoja Street aforesaid, on the west, by the house of Kanjee Kessowjee, on the north, by the house of Somersey Cumma, and on the south, by the house of Thacker Pragjee Mooljee, and the same premises have been in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st December, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the surplus stock of R. Ditmar, consisting of handsome table and wall lamps, standard telescopic lamps, one, two, three, five and six light hanging lamps, handsome large venecian figures &c., &c.

The above is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 second hand strong mail phaeton, in good order.
1 strong built victoria, in good order.
1 strong built vis-a-vis, nearly new, with bay Arab horse and harness.
1 bay waler mare, 5 years, quiet in harness.
1 chestnut country bred pony, 5 years, quiet in harness.
1 pair strong grey walery goes in single and double harness
1 strong built landau in very good order.

By order of the executors of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, C. S. I.—

1 English built State coach, by Silk and Sons.
1 English built double seated brougham, by Silk and Sons,

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instruction from the Special Commissioner appointed in Suit No. 140 of 1898 (Fatmabai and another vs. Syed Hasan and others), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant at, 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, gold and silver ornaments, such as gold putlies, sunthies, galetia, kanthi, neck ornament with gold beads, ear-rings, karafui gold beads, silver anklets "kadas," tolas, bedi, kandora, &c., &c.

The above will be on view, three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE ON THE WEST SIDE OF DUNCAN ROAD,

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Dharamsey Oodhavji, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bai Gangabai, the undermentioned property, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st day of December, 1896, and made between Bai Gangabai of the one part and Dharmasey Oodhavji of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Duncan Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement sixty-seven square yards, be the same, little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under A Ward C No. 742, and Street N. 234, 23/1, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 444 and new No. 7745, old Survey No. 54 and new Survey No. 4805 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east, by the said Duncan Road, on or towards the west by a Sweepers passage, on or towards the north, by the property of Mahomed Sale Butter, and on or towards the south by the property of Dharamsey Hunsraj.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, Solicitors at their office, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT 3RD BHOIWADI STREET, NEAR BHULESHWAR,

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Krishnadas Goverdhandas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Chandulal Itcharam in exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd November 1899, made between Chandulal Itcharam of the one part and Krishnadas Goverdhandas of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the building messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at 3rd Bhoiwada Street near Bhuleshwar in Bombay in the registrat on district and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 89 8-9 eighty-nine square yards and eight-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts be the same a little more or less, and bearing Fazendar's Old No. 62, New No. 13, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 5406 and Street Nos. 16, 18, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East, by the 3rd Bhoiwada Street, on or towards the West, by the property of Jeewanlalji Maharaj, on or towards the North, by the Sweepers passage, and beyond it by the property formerly belonging to Hargovan Nanalal but now belonging to Parshotam Morarji, and on or towards the South by the property belonging to Aditram Karmashanker.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Solicitors at their office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st December, 1899.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT MAZAGON.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st December, 1899, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Ghanga Ogum, Khetsey Champsey, Khimjee Champsey, and Shivji Champsey, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the mortgagors, Bapoo Krusna Lakhan, under a power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th February, 1895, the following properties:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Mazgon, in, or within, without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the south side of a public passage, in the sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 33 and now under No.—registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 103, and containing by admeasurement ninety square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east, by the Government ground, on the west, partly by the Government ground and partly by the house of Bapoo Shaik Ibrahim, on the north, partly by the passage and partly by the house of Fakeer Goverjee Bhoway, and on the south, by a public passage.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, tenure, quit and ground rent, containing by admeasurement sixty one square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors old No. 110, 1107/1, new No 1671, old Survey No 158, and new Survey No 3557, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the northern side of Mazagon, Nowghur or Coppersmith Oart, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No 5529, and Street No 20, standing in the name of Shaikali Bapuji bin Shaik Ebrahim, and bounded on the east, by the property of Parvatibai widow of Crusna Lakhan, on the west by a gully or passage beyond the property of Sorabji Kavasji, on the north partly by the property of Parvatibai, widow of Crusna Lakhan, and partly by a passage leading to the main road of Mankeshwar, and on the south by Coppersmith Oart Lane or Mazagon Nowghur Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Sorabji and Jehangir, Solicitors to the mortgagees, or the Undersigned.

SALE OF CARRIAGE AND HORSE.

By order of C. A. TURNER Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 328 of 1899 Suleman Haji Esmail Chotani vs. Bai Mariambai and others, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant at 1 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort:

One Mail phaeton with horse and harness.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

Bombay, 1st December, 1899.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE .....Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE .....Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG..... "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,

33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of tone and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England,

The London Joint Stock Bank,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Teutsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK

The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent,

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£300,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1835.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittance receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 3 years at 5 per cent., 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, to and at the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest

NOTICES.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR
THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD.,
CHARLTON.
Prices and Particulars on application.

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft. span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.

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SUBSCRIBERS to the above Fund are requested to pay their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the account of above Fund into the Bank of BOMBAY or to the UNDERSIGNED.

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BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA,
FAZALBHOY VISHRAM,
N. S. GLAZEBROOK,
NARANDAS PURSHOTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 6th December, 1899.

TENDERS for the Contract for a term of 5 years for Loading from Sidings, stacking at the Company's Wharf, and Loading direct or from stacks into wagons all consignments of FUEL and other SUNDRY STORES arriving in consignments for the Company's use, as also weighing and delivering into Boats, Carts or Trucks, when called upon, old material such as Rails, Cast and Wrought Iron Scrap, &c.

FORMS OF TENDER.—These must be made on the Company's authorized form, which can be had on application and payment of Rs. 5 to the Undersigned at the General Stores, Parel. Forms, with rates quoted in the space provided must be returned addressed to the AGENT, G. I. P. RAILWAY in a sealed cover prescribed, TENDER FOR LANDING CONTRACT and accompanied in a seperate cover by Rs. 1,000 as a guarantee of good faith and fulfilment of the ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT failing which, the said amount will be forfeited.

DEPOSIT.—The successful Tenderer, on signing the ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, will be required to deposit with the Company the sum of Rs. 10,000 as Security.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
The General Stores, Parel, 25th November, 1899.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.
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THE Bank receives Short Period Deposits during busy season at Bombay at the following Rates of Interest:—

At 5 1-2 per cent. per annum for 4 months.
" 5 " " " 3 "
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EXCELLENT AND LOFTY SITUATION
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BEST CUISINE
OPENED FROM 1st NOVEMBER
UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT
FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.
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AT MALABAR HILL,
Apply, care of MANAGER," Bombay Gazette."

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)
TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages deposit of title deeds.

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complet esatisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

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CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bone., To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional,) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,285
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,225
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	6 p.c.	90
Bank of India.					
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank.	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£22 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£571
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	—	—	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	—	—	—
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	590
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	—	4 pr. ct.	462½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	000	225
Anglo-Indian	1,345			Nil	28
Asser Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. co., Ld.		1,000	1,000		60
Ballary S.& W. Co., Ld. (Ballary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	165
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs20	425
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000		90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5.	00
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co.					
Central India	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India Co.	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,700
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3.	435
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	520
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	525
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	390
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	460 xd
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs80	600
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	290
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	300
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	265
Hingangat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	500
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	450
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,285
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	150
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	460
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	500
James Greaves,	1,100	500	500	25	460 xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshedji Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	125
Jewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	425
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandesh	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	700
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	560 xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	480
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.5	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	250
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,600
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,740
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld.					
Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	—
Mazagon	5,000	250	—	dvdRs. 5	50
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1,300
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills.	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	120
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	20
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld),	1742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50.	570
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	530
Ripon Mills	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	655
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	485
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,550
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	345
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	240
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	140
Star of India.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdR22½	530
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 20	260
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 30	250
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.,	980	500	500	dvdRs40	410 xd
Victoria Mills.	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	20
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	225
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	s1	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs5	200 xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	138
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	375	6,250
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	93¾	1,540
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	71
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	600	500	500	55	750
Deccan Paper Mills	1,080	500	500	5 pr ct	230
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvdRs10	155
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	520
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	—	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	36
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	153 xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	123 xd
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	25
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	25	480
Soundy & Co	1,000	100		5	
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500		0	1020
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	151 xd
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	1½	27

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allways all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1-3d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 17m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 9-30m., 10-40a. Low water, 3-46m., 3-40a.
Sale of work, Mission Church Hall, Girgaum, 10 a.m., to 1 p. m., and 4 to 7 p. m.
Professor Ladd's lecture, University Hall.
Opening of the Dadabhoy Nawrojee Building for the Poor Boys' Seminary, Tardeo, 3 p. m.
Music at the Esplanade Band Stand, 5-45 p.m.
B. V. Rifles, Cycling Club dance, Town Hall.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu Mombassa, Daressalam, Zanzibar, Ibo and Chindi per s.s. Meddea will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m., on Saturday.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s.s. Bormida will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Saturday, the 2nd December.

THROWING RUBBISH ON THE PUBLIC ROAD.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday three Parsees and nine Hindus were charged by Surgeon Captain Howell, R. A. M. C., Divisional Health Officer, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with throwing rubbish on the public road. The third accused said that he swept his shop and threw only the *cutchra* on the road. He was fined Rs. 3. One of the accused was not present, and a process was ordered to be issued against him. The rest of the accused were fined Rs. 5 each.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 o'clock this evening:—

March	The Soldiers of the Queen...Hume
Overture	Juanita ...William
Reminiscences of Scotland	...Godfrey
Valse	Love Me ...Coward
Chorus & Cavatina.	Belisario ...Donizetti
Galop	Akrobaten ...Zikoff

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ACCIDENT TO AN OCTOGENARIAN.—Kanji Pragji, a Hindu, of about eighty years of age, residing at Mandvie, was on Wednesday afternoon going along Bazaar Gate Street, when he was accidentally knocked down by a carriage belonging to Mrs. Jehanghir Cowasji Mody. He sustained injuries to his left arm and left knee and also slight concussion of the brain. The man was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and detained for treatment. The coachman called out to the injured man to get out of the way, but being deaf, he did not hear the warning and hence the accident.

PROFESSOR LADD IN BOMBAY.—Professor Ladd will lecture this evening at 5-30 in the Convocation Hall of the University on "Psychology as the Philosophy of Mind." The following is a synopsis of the lecture:—Nature of Philosophy in General—Philosophy as a Universal Science and as a Form of Study—The Aim of Philosophy—The Method of Philosophy—Philosophy as Analytic, Critical, and Speculative—The special Relations of Psychology as Science and the Philosophy of Mind: the Differences of View on this subject—The correct Opinion defined—The proper practical Attitude toward Psychology as Science and as a Philosophy of Mind—The position of "common-sense" Dualism—The positions of Volkmann and of Wundt—Brief survey of the Topics to be treated in this Course of Lectures.

DESPATCH OF MORE FAMINE REFUGEES FROM BOMBAY.—Five hundred and nine men, women and children, who had taken refuge in Bombay from Kathiawar, owing to the prevalence of famine there, were yesterday morning despatched to their native places by the steam ship Sabarmati. These refugees were collected from different localities in Bombay by the police on Wednesday last, and marched to the Central Police Office, where they were accommodated in the compound for the night. They were supplied with food by some charitable Bunias. Early in the morning these people were escorted by the police under Constable Anderson to the Carnac Bunder, where after medical examination, they were embarked on board the Sabarmati, which then sailed for Kathiawar and other coasting places.

ALLEGED BIGAMY.—Before Mr. J.W.S.Dracup, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the case in which one Pitamber Ladha and Raghowji Mohanji, are charged by Kanji Jiva with detaining his wife, Kuverbai, with criminal intent, was called on for hearing. Mr. Smeehan, solicitor, with Mr. Oliveira, pleader, appeared for the complainant. The accused were defended by Mr. Dadysett, barrister-at-law and Mr. Velinker, pleader. It appears from the evidence that the complainant, who is a resident of Rajkote, was about nine years ago married to Kuverbai, who is the daughter of the first accused, and the couple had since lived together as husband and wife. About a month ago, Kuverbai was sent for by her father, the first accused, who represented that she was required in the house as her sister had died at a village called Kariana in Kathiawar. Complainant afterwards learnt that first accused Pitamber had married his daughter to Raghowji, the second accused, for a sum of Rs. 400, and that Kuverbai and Raghowji had since been living as husband and wife at Vadni Gadi, Mandvie, Bombay. The woman Kuverbai, in her evidence, stated that her father informed her about a year ago that her husband Kanjee was dead, and relying on that statement she married Raghowji. If she had known that Kanji was alive, she would not have married Raghowji. The case was adjourned.

THE CHARGES OF CHEATING AGAINST "BUNA."

AT the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Banaji Framji Moonshee, a Parsee convict, undergoing a term of rigorous imprisonment, was brought from the Common Prison and again charged before Mr.S.B. Spencer, with cheating Mrs. Horbury, in respect of her bicycle, valued at Rs. 190. Superintendent McDermott prosecuted, while Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little and Co., defended the accused. The facts of the case have been published. Mr. Acworth informed the Magistrate, that he did not wish to call any witnesses on behalf of his client. The Magistrate then framed the charge of cheating against the accused, who on being questioned by the court, whether or not he pleaded guilty to it, replied he had no statement to make, but had left his case in the hands of his Solicitor. Mr. Acworth then addressed the Court on behalf of the accused. He said that accused purchased the bicycle from the complainant for Rs. 190 on the 17th October and offered to pay the amount by a promissory note payable on the 1st November following. Mrs. Horbury who was an educated lady, with an open mind agreed to the proposal and allowed the bicycle to be taken away. The bicycle which was intended to be sold to a lady up-country was afterwards sold by the accused to one Cawasji Maneckji, at a profitable price of Rs. 210, and if that Parsee had paid the amount in cash, the accused would have paid off Rs. 190 to Mrs. Horbury. However, before the 1st November came complainant went to the police and had the accused arrested. Immediately after his arrest the accused produced the bicycle from the Parsee, Cowasji, and handed it to the police. It was the accused's misfortune to get into this position. There was no doubt that he was exceedingly foolish and ill-advised. Before parting with the bicycle Mrs. Horbury was partly satisfied that the whole amount would be paid at a stipulated period. Was there any inference to be drawn, Mr. Acworth asked, that if Cowasji had paid the amount, the accused would not have paid it to Mrs. Horbury? If he was a thief he would have gone straight to the bazaar, sold the bicycle and absconded from Bombay. If Cowasji had paid the amount and accused failed to pay it to Mrs. Horbury, then the accused would be certainly guilty of the offence of cheating. But in the present case, Mr. Acworth said, his client had no guilty intention of cheating Mrs. Horbury. Mr. Acworth asked the court to give his client the benefit of the doubt. The accused belonged to a respectable family and had a widowed mother, and a sister, and it would be a great hardship on them, if he was sent to jail. The accused was at present undergoing two months' rigorous imprisonment awarded to him by Mr. Dastur, in another cheating case and that punishment was a sufficient lesson to him for the rest of his life. Mr. Acworth under the circumstances, asked the Magistrate to warn and discharge his client. The Magistrate said that he would take time to consider his judgment.

Another case of cheating against the accused was then called on for further hearing. In this case the accused, it was alleged, cheated one Thakoredass Atmaram in respect of a gold neck ornament of the value of Rs. 200. Inspector Framji Bhicaji, of the Criminal Investigation Department, appeared to prosecute, while Mr. Acworth, defended the accused. After Mr. Acworth had briefly addressed the court, the case was adjourned to enable the accused to call a witness from Thana to prove a certain agreement.

THE following particulars regarding the distance by rail between Estcourt and Ladysmith are of interest now that General Clery has begun his advance northwards:—Ennersdale 8 miles; Frere 6; Cheveley 6; Colenso 7; Pieters Station 7; Nelthorpe 3; Ladysmith 6; total 43 miles.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL).

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

THIS was a hearing of the rule nisi granted a few days ago by his lordship against Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, who was called upon at the instance of Mr. K. N. Kabraji, one of the defendants in a civil suit pending in the High Court, to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court. Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared to support the rule, while the Hon. Mr. Scott, with the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, and Mr. C. H. Setalwad, instructed by Messrs. Dikshitt and Dhanjishaw, appeared to show cause against the rule.

Mr. Anderson said that he moved absolute the rule which was granted by his lordship on the 9th November against Mr. D. E. Wacha, to show cause why he should not be committhd for contempt of court.

Mr. Scott, who appeared to show cause, began by reading the affidvit of Mr. K. N. Kabraji, at whose instance the rule was obtained. Mr. Kabraji's affidavit has already appeared in these columns. Mr. Scott said that the civil suit referred to in the affidavit was an action for libel against the defendant. It was a case of people living in glass houses throwing stones at others. Though the alleged defamation was published on the 12th of August, Mr. Kabraji did not take action against Mr. Wacha until the 9th of November. He did not think that either his lordship or the other judges had ever seen or read the *Madras Standard*, and it was therefore perfectly ridiculous to say that Mr. Kabraji's case would, in any way, be prejudiced by what had appeared in that paper. Mr. Kabrajee was in fact himself the means of bringing the libel to the notice of the court. The civil suit was not a case which would be tried by a jury, whose minds would be prejudiced by what had appeared in the paper.

Mr. Wacha in his affidavit stated that he was the writer of the Bombay letter referred to in affidavit of the first defendant. In writing the same he was not conscious of doing and never intended to do any thing that might prejudice the public or the court against the defendants or that might hamper or damage Mr. Kabraji in his defence nor had he any reason to think that the said letter would have such an effect. Mr. Wacha further stated that the *Madras Standard* was a newspaper which was hardly or at all read or known in Bombay where there were only five people who subscribed to it. Under these circumstances it never occurred to him that the letter which he wrote could possibly prejudice any body in connection with the case. He further ventured to submit that the defendants themselves could not have seriously considered that what he wrote could really prejudice them in their defence in the suit. The *Madras Standard*, in which the letter appeared, was received in Bombay on the 11th of August last, and Mr. Wacha found from the reference which he had discovered in the defendant's paper the *Rast Goftar* that the defendants were regular readers of the weekly letters sent by him to the *Madras Standard* and, therefore, must in ordinary course have known of the publication of the letter very soon after the 11th August last, but notwithstanding they took no proceedings even against the editor till after the 17th of October 1899. On that day the defendants proceeded to file an information before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay charging Mr. G. Parmeshwaram Pillay, the proprietor and editor of that paper, with having published defamatory imputations against them contained in the letter written by Mr. Wacha. The proceedings in the Police Court were still pending and it would be open to the accused therein to plead justification of the imputations of which the defendants had complained. No proceedings by way of contempt of court were instituted or commenced against Mr. Wacha or any other person implicated in the publication of the letter till the 9th November when they obtained the rule nisi in this matter. There had thus been great delay in resorting to the present contempt proceedings. Mr. Wacha further said the defendants had already taken proceedings, whereby they could obtain full and ample redress in respect of whatever injury or damage that might have been caused to them by the imputations contained in his letter. In those proceedings, while on the one hand the defendants could obtain full relief, the persons charged by them in respect of those imputations would have an opportunity of showing and justifying that no offence had been committed by them in respect to them. These proceedings, as stated above, were still pending and there was nothing to prevent the defendants from including Mr. Wacha therein. Mr. Wacha further said that he wrote the letter on Sunday, the 6th August last, when he was not aware that the writ of summons in this suit had been issued. He found as a matter of fact that the plaint was sworn on the 5th August last and presented and filed the same day. The writs of summons were applied on the 9th, issued on the 11th, sealed on the 12th, and actually served on the 14th August last. Mr. Wacha added that on the 6th August last he was not even aware of the contents of the plaint filed in the suit, and the comments he made in his letter were entirely based upon the notice which had been given by the plaintiff to the defendants and which had appeared in the issue of the "Champion" of Sunday, the 6th August last. With regard to the allegations made in the 5th para. of the defendant's affidavit, Mr. Wacha said that he was advised that it was wholly immaterial to the determinations of the points at issue in this matter whether in point of fact the alleged imputations and insinuations referred to in the paragraph were wholly or partially false, or whether it was or it was not possible to plead justification in regard to any or all of them. With regard to the allegations in para. 14th of the defendant's affidavit, Mr. Wacha said he could conscientiously say that he bore no personal hostility or enmity whatsoever to any of the defendants or entertained any private ill-will towards them, and that he had never gone beyond the limits of fair comment and criticism on matters which the *Rast Goftar* weekly paper had placed before the public as affecting public interests or on the views and opinions expressed by that paper in connection with such matters. It was perfectly true that he entertained great respect for the plaintiff in the suit on account of his honest, temperate and unprejudiced views of public matters, and he (Mr. Wacha) occasionally supplied him with information on questions of public interest, especially on financial and commercial matters to which he had paid some attention. But he respectfully said that neither of them would ever wish or think of doing anything which was not perfectly proper and straightforward towards any of the defendants. He lastly said that he had no conscious intention of doing anything to prejudice the just right of the defendants to have the most fair and unprejudiced hearing in the suit, and he had no idea that any of the statements contained in any letter of his addressed to the *Madras Standard*, could come to the cognizance of any judge likely to be engaged in the trial of the suit, and he felt confident that no such statements would have come to the cognizance of any such judge but for the action of the defendants themselves, and he ventured to believe that no judge would allow his mind to be influenced in the trial of the suit by any statements contained in such letters. At the same time he had no hesitation in expressing his regret that he should have made any remarks in his letter before this court had finally disposed of the suit.

Mr. Scott said that it would be seen from references made in the *Rast Goftar* that Mr. Kabraji knew who was the writer of the Bombay letter to the *Madras Standard*,

Mr. Justice Russell:—What was the notice published in the *Champion* of 12th August?

Mr. Scott said that it was a copy of the solicitors letter to Mr. Kabraji and the other defendants in respect of libels on Mr. Chambers in the *Rast Goftar* saying that he was going to institute a suit and to claim damages for Rs. 10,000.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji, in his affidavit said that the *Madras Standard* was taken in Bombay *inter alia* by the following presses and libraries, namely, the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Bombay Samachar*, the Native General Library, the J. N. Petit Library, the Library of the Bombay Presidency Association and the Cowasjee Dinshaw Library. These libraries had each a large number of subscribers. The Library of the Presidency Association was open to its own members and the members of the Ripon Club. He submitted the following facts with regard to the charge of delay made against him by Mr. Wacha in his affidavit. He (Mr. Kabraji) took advice with his counsel on the subject of the proceedings herein on 12th August 1899, but he was advised that nothing could be done unless he proved that the letter complained of was in the handwriting of a person subject to the jurisdiction of the court. He lost some time in ascertaining from Madras the name of the editor and proprietor of the *Madras Standard*. On the 25th September last, his attorneys wrote a letter to the editor and proprietor of the *Madras Standard* asking him to furnish them with the name of the writer of the Bombay letter complained of and to hand over to them the manuscript of that letter. On the 30th September his attorneys got a reply from the editor that he would be in a position to reply in the course of the next week. The editor did not send any reply. On the 17th October, he and the second defendant, Mr. M. F. Murzban, applied for process against the editor of the *Madras Standard* for defamation. On the 24th October, he applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate to issue a search warrant for the seizure of the Bombay letter. Subsequently he was informed that the editor of the *Madras Standard* had, before the issue of process against him, left for England *via* Colombo. On the 27th October the Bombay letter was seized and sent by the authorities at Madras to Bombay. After its arrival here he saw the letter in the Police Office at Bombay, and he had the same inspected by certain friends of his, who all said that the same was in the handwriting of Mr. Dinshaw Edaljee Wacha. He then again submitted certain papers to counsel before instituting the present proceedings. Owing to the High Court vacation he was compelled to wait for some time before he could confer with counsel. When he had done that, he lost no time in taking these proceedings. This, he submitted, fully explained why these proceedings were not taken earlier, as it was suggested they might have been. Mr. Wacha did not suggest he was prejudiced by the delay, which, as he had shown above, was unavoidable. The rest of the affidavit under reply he was advised asked for no answer, but he could not admit the truth of all statements therein made.

Mr. Scott observed that in his affidavit Mr. Kabraji practically admitted the allegations made by Mr. Wacha in his affidavit. Considering that Mr. Kabraji knew that Mr. Wacha was the writer of the latter the excuse that he gave in his affidavite was one in which the court ought not to place any reliance. If his lordship looked at the copy of the Madras Standard he would find that the name of the publisher, who was also the editor, was printed in the paper. It Mr. Kabraji wanted to take proceding against the Madras editor he could have done so; but no proceedings were taken against him nor against Mr. Wacha. The excuse given by him in his affidavit on the score of jurisdiction was obviously untrue, because there was no question of jurisdiction. If the man was liable to criminal jurisdiction, he was also liable to any other jurisdiction in respect of the publication made in Bombay. After those affidavits his lordship would have very little difficulty in dismissing the rule without any further argument. But in order to be on the safe side, he would cite some authorities in support of his arguments.

Mr. Justice Russell: What is your opinion as to the effect of anybody reading that letter? Would it or would it not have a prejudicial effect on the minds of those who read it?

Mr. Scott: Certainly not. The suit was not in existence at that time.

Mr. Justice Russell: Mr. Wacha describes the action for libel as having been filed.

Mr. Scott said that it was not so. Mr. Wacha had mentioned it in his affidavit, and there was no reason why he should not be believed. Upon the authorities cited by him, he submitted that their was no suit existing at the time. The court could not say that at the time the letter was written there was any litigation pending between the parties. The second point that he had to urge was with reference to the delay. It was quite clear that there had been a great delay, and such delay as to make it almost certain that this was not a *bona fide* application made in fear of the mind of the court being prejudiced; but it was an application which was born of hostility on the part of the defendants to Mr. Wacha. The delay of nine days' application was, in the case cited by him, held to be sufficient to disentitle the applicant from the relief sought for. The delay, therefore, of about three months in the present case was fatal to the application. The explanation put forward in the affidavit of Mr. Kabraji was one to which his lordship ought not to give any credence whatsoever. There was again an extraordinary delay in taking proceedings against the editor of the *Madras Standard*. The reason why no proceedings were taken against Mr. Wacha in the Police Court was evidently, that the defendants did not wish to give him an opportunity of justifying that which he had written in his

TOWN HALL.

THURSDAY, 14TH DECEMBER 1899.

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THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 30.

At yesterday's allotments of Indian Council Bills there were Rs. 13,00,000 allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 5,60,000 to Bombay, Rs. 16,40,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4 3-32d, at which 16 per cent. of the tenders were accepted. It was announced that Rs. 40,00,000 will be allotted next week. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-8d.

Consols advanced 1-4 per cent. to 103. French Rentes declined 1-4 per cent. to 100 1-4; and Paris Exchange on London 1-2 centime, to 25·26 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 111; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-8 per cent. higher, at £64 7-16. Bar Silver was 1-8d. dearer, at 27 3 8d. per oz., and in New York the metal was unchanged in price at 59 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London remaining at 4·85 7-8 dollars.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday. Surats and Arrivals quiet. Spot Mid.-Americans declined 1-32d., to 4 9-32d. per lb.; and American Arrivals 3-64d. to 1-16d., extreme quotations being, 4 9-64d. for November and 4 1-32d. for March-April delivery. The day's Sales were 15,000 bales, and the Imports 6,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

Ready Mid-Uplands declined 1-16 cent in New York, to 7 3-4 cents per lb.; February Futures 12 points, to 7·45 cents, and May 10 points, to 7·52 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 42,000 bales.

Locally the Cotton market has to-day been steady. Exporters did not operate, (it is reported), while the Mills took only some 975 bales. "Good Broach," March delivery, was quoted at Rs. 211 per candy; "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, at Rs 178; "Good" Bhawnagar, for May, at Rs. 144 1-2.

WHEAT and SEEDS continue quiet and unchanged.

This morning's telegraphic advices from the districts reported that at Barsi the weather was reasonable, and cotton picking there was general, but the early arrivals of the cotton crop will show black leaf; the crops at Wadhwan are disappointing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,121	bales.
Wheat	1,424	cwts.
Linseed	1490	"
Gingellyseed	14,089	"
Rice	24,873	"

EXCHANGE has been steady to-day at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 3-32 to 1-8d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates remained at this level throughout the day, with only a moderate business passing, and closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand 1s. 4 3-32 to 1-8d. Per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ....1s. 4 3-32d. "
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 13-32d. "
Francs ..... 172 1-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have been unsteady at 97 1-16 for money, for 3 1-2 per cents.; 96 15-16 for Account; and 89 for Threes.

SHARES are dull. We have to report but one change in prices, and that a decline of Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petit Mills.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 15-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	103
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 ½ per cent. Sterling Loan	111
3 ½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 7-16
Bar Silver	27 3-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 29.

The P. & O. Co's steamer Palawan arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Golconda left here this afternoon.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's s.s. Tonkin, which left Bombay on Tuesday the 21st instant, at noon, arrived at Suez on Thursday the 30th instant, at 4 a.m.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st November, as compared with the statement of 14th November, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	November 14. Rs. A. P.	November 21. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	95,00,000 0 0	95,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,22,21,029 3 3	1,16,61,481 10 7
Other Deposits, &c.	5,79,16,464 4 3	6,15,63,654 6 6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,14,070 10 7	1,99,037 2 3
Sundries	26,04,632 6 4	26,47,981 5 11
	10,24,56,196 8 5	10,55,72,184 9 3

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	43,11,582 0 0	41,40,296 0 0
Other authorised Investmts.	83,47,910 8 0	83,65,760 8 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,26,42,425 2 6	2,11,14,223 8 2
Accounts or Credit do.	2,28,59,255 13 5	2,27,02,689 4 2
Bills discounted, &c.	1,51,85,179 8 3	1,46,68 816 1 3
Balances with other Banks.	10,53 539 6 11	12,26,235 5 1
Bullion	4,8-6 4 7	4,851 10 7
Dead Stock	13,31,614 7 1	13,31,621 9 4
Stamps	9,606 14 3	9 072 6 11
Sundries	16,29 480 4 4	16,31,003 7 9
Cash, &c., at Head Office	96,60,815 5 0	1,44 25,216 14 6
Do. at Branches	1,51,19 830 14 1	1,59,52,523 13 6
	Rs. 10,24,56,196 8 5	10,55,72,184 9 3

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	1,15,175	Dec.
Do. at Branches	4,44,372	Dec.
Other Deposits	36,47,190	Inc.
Post Bills	15,003	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,53,496	Dec.
Loans	15,28,199	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	1,56,646	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	5,16,363	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	47,61,401	Inc.
Do at Branches	5,32,698	Inc.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the statement of traffic, week ending 18th November, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,43,223	5,53,525	7,899	7,04,647
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ miles.	—	—	—	5,96,802

Decrease ..... Rs. 1,07,845

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 11th November, 1899.

Description.	1899.	1898.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	1,130	988	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	45,573	60,497	...	14,924	65,603	...
Parcels, &c.	97,479	85,456	11,023	...	2,82,551	...
Goods	6,345	5,056	...	1,711	23,845	...
Other earnings						
Total for week	1,49,397	1,55,010	...	5,612	..	..
Aggregate	23,80,672	21,11,373	...	...	3,69,299	...

FEROZEPORE-BHATINDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 18th November, 1899, on 54·36 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,700	4,100	..	7,800
Or per mile of Railway	68	75	...	143
For previous 19 weeks	67,938	91,923	...	159,891
Total for 20 weeks.	71,668	96,023	..	167,691
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	..	...	...	...
Per mile of Ry. do.	...	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date do.	...	...	...	...

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DE LEMOS—November 30, Mary, the youngest daughter of the late Philip L and Ann Mary de Lemos, deeply regretted. Funeral will arrive at Sewree Cemetery, at 8 30 a.m. this (Friday) morning. Friends and relatives will please accept this the only intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOAS—November 25, at Bareilly, the wife of H J Boas, C S, of a daughter.

HOSKEN—November 20, at Secunderabad, Deccan, the wife of A Payne Hosken, A M Inst C E, of a daughter.

WELCH—November 25, at Peshawar, the wife of Mr George Welch, of a son.

DEATH.

KENNEDY—November 1, at 16, Christ Church Road, Hampstead, the Rev James Kennedy, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, for many years a missionary in Benares and Kumaon.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1899.

THE "character" of the battle of the Mother of Rivers, is, we are told, variously interpreted in London. Even the result is held to be in some doubt. The absence of casualties has suggested to critics, as it did to our correspondent and ourselves, that the losses were heavy. It is certainly a suspicious circumstance. As a rule, generals are prone to cut the Gordian Knot of doubt by simply winding up with the observation:—"The enemy lost very heavily; our losses were slight." When it is clear that a general assurance of that familiar kind may be contradicted in a couple of days by some indiscreet Correspondent, it is necessary to wait a little, and count carefully. But though there is something suspicious in the absence of casualties in a despatch following a similar omission in the first account of Grass Pan, it is but fair to Lord Methuen to say that an authentic photograph of the Modder River shows each bank and its environs to be a mass of large boulders. Looking at it, there seems no reason why two armies, one on this bank, and the other on that, should not pour shells and rifle bullets into each other, all day long, without having a casualty, except by the accidental ricochet of a spent missile. We may then, if we please, assume that Lord Methuen's despatch made no reference to casualties, for the excellent reason that the ten hours' arduous fighting across a river in flood, yielded none, or so few that they were not worth mentioning. When we come to consider the various possible interpretations of the results of all the fighting, we have to note that Lord Methuen does not state that the Boers were driven from the position in which they were found "concealed" in the early morning. We are told that after ten hours' desperate fighting the "enemy withdrew" in the words of our correspondent. Reuter puts it that "after ten hours' desperate fighting, our men, who had been without food or water under a burning sun, made the enemy quit their position." By what supreme effort the foodless and waterless troops, after ten hours' fighting under a burning sun, "made the enemy retire" from the strong position on the other bank of a broad river, which they had held for the whole day, is not even hinted at. Telegraphic compression may be answerable for this version, and until the actual despatch is seen in print we can see any reason for rejecting it. At all events it is certain that for ten hours by the clock, from 6-30 a.m. the Boers held on doggedly to the canuonaded bank and there seemed no question of driving them out of it. We have heard the suggestion that the Boers, being in need of rest after a day's hard fighting, decided to enact over again, and on a larger scale the manœuvre that cost the Naval Brigade so dear at Grass Pan. Suppose they withdrew or "became invisible," to allow a few hundred of the enemy or even one or two thousand, to cross the torrential river by such means as were available, and when they had got safe to land gave them the option of being shot down or being driven into the river, it would be difficult for the entrapped men to decide what to do. They would, no doubt, seek cover, and they would have the support of the artillery or on the other tract their position would be precarious. We can only say that it is unprofitable to discuss such possibilities, until there is better evidence than mere conjecture to support them. For the same reason we have declined to attach credence to the rumour rife in Bombay on Tuesday evening, that a telegram had come stating that the Battle of the Modder was a victory for the Boers. Such a telegram, sent, say, when the fighting had lasted some nine hours, and the Boers had not retired or withdrawn, would naturally assign the victory to those who had up to that time successfully resisted all the efforts of General Methuen to drive them from it. But such a conclusion would have been a little premature. In Natal things are beginning to take shape. On the night of the 27th British troops bivouacked for the night at Frere. The next day, it was rumoured, probably with sufficient accuracy, that General Joubert retired to Colenso. If he is not very much on his guard, the Transvaal General will lose some or all of the heavy artillery he brought from Pretoria to bombard Ladysmith. The 12th Lancers are said to have scored a success over commando sent by Joubert to Weenen. As we anticipated some days since, Sir Redvers Buller will, according to the *Times*, direct the operations for the relief of Sir George White. We note with pleasure the letter of a fine old Major-General to the *Times* that "the Indian contingent, arriving, at the nick, was, under God, the means of saving us Natal!" That, at all events, recognises what the Empire owes to India.

OUR old friend Mr. Herbert Birdwood has done good service in addressing an audience on the civil administration of India at the Greater Britain Exhibition recently held in London. Very few of our fellow-subjects in Greater Britain have the faintest idea how India is administered. It is greatly to be feared that this state of happy ignorance prevails largely in the United Kingdom, from which her Majesty's Indian Civil Service is recruited. When men like Mr. Hyndman get up and tell a London gathering that India is steeped in poverty beyond all precedent in her history, owing to the fearful tyranny under which she groans, the majority of those present know no more about India than they do about Timbuctoo. They are quite prepared to believe anything. It is well, therefore, that they should learn, on the unimpeachable authority of facts, that never in all her previous history did India enjoy such national prosperity; never before did her people enjoy complete immunity from rapine, public and private. The lecturer quoted the words of Sir Raymond West in his introduction to "The British Empire Series" that "British rule in India is specially distinguished from all previous Governments by the inestimable benefits it has conferred in security, justice, and material developments." It has delivered the people of India from "the lawless hordes, who, as armies or dacoits, once ravaged India almost from end to end. The peaceful husbandman has no longer to keep his spear and buckler within reach, while guiding his plough or reaping his crop. The vigilant watchman on a tower or tree, prepared to give warning of a distant shimmer of lances, is no more needed. The village walls, with bastions and embrasures, have become an anachronism to a generation whose grandfathers cowered behind them for shelter from Rohillas and Pindaris." Even this instructive picture gives but a faint idea of the havoc wrought by the lawless oppression which drove the husbandman in despair himself to become a plunderer and help to complete the universal ruin. Large areas were left uncultivated and reverted into jungle—the haunt of tigers and other beasts-of-prey. When the British Raj took over charge of what is now the Madras Presidency there were no roads in the whole region. It was unsafe to go from village to village because of wild beasts and robbers. Sir Shrinaivasi Iyengar gives a striking and perfectly authentic account of the devastation and ruin which prevailed, and of the marvellous progress effected by settled Government, in his "Forty Years of British Administration in Madras." Roads for wheeled traffic put Madras and its sister-ports in communication with the interior, and thus made traffic possible. Wild beasts and robbers were hunted down, the jungle cleared, cultivation rapidly revived, surplus produce found its way to the sea by wheeled carts. Pack-animals were superseded, just as, at a later period, the railroad superseded the high-road. Madras which was desolate and ruined land, became a prosperous Province.

Here we have a concrete example of what was effected throughout India by the substitution of an efficient organised administration, for the anarchy and rapine which followed the downfall of the Mogul Empire. That Empire had a period of success, and even of glory; the splendid monuments which have survived it indicate a certain elevation of character and aim not unworthy of an Imperial race. But that Empire had from the beginning the seeds of decay and ultimate ruin. It depended on the capacity of the reigning Sovereign. The work of the liberal Akbar, who sought to bring all religions to respect each other, was undone by the bigotted Aurungzebe, who made war on his Hindu subjects to compel their conversion to the religion which he himself professed. He exhausted the resources of the Empire by futile wars, which had their real source in the religious intolerance of mediocre representative of a gifted dynasty. The British power in India rests upon a wider and a more enduring basis. It aimed from the beginning to suppress lawlessness that the people might prosper in security, and they finally achieved that aim. The British Raj is founded on the general contentment of a people, delivered from dire oppression and for the first time able to enjoy in security the produce of their fields and the creation of their industry. The civil administration maintains order, opens up new lines of communication to facilitate trade, subsidises railways, improves the water-supply, opens canals which convert deserts into fertile plains. The vast network of Government is guided and controlled by some seven hundred members of an Imperial Service known as the Indian Civil Service. It is recruited by open competition held annually in London, the candidates for the most part, being the pick of the Public Schools of England, but the competition is open to natives of India and indeed to all British subjects. Mr Birdwood holds that no better system of recruitment can at present be devised.

He repels the allegation sometimes heard, that the Indian Civil Servants are unsympathetic rulers. He maintains that the district officer is everywhere the friend and adviser of the people who look up to him to protect them against injustice. In these later years they have proved their sympathy with the sufferers from famine and pestilence, sparing no labour, no effort to mitigate their sufferings and foster their deliverance. "The peasantry" he says truly, "certainly know what oppression means, and what Government means; and they are true as a body to their law-abiding instincts, not because they are apathetic and do not care whether they are badly off or not, but whether they love us or not, because they are shrewd, and know well that under a settled Government, with its carefully revised assessments of land revenue, its regular administration of justice, the protection it affords to life and property, its energy in improving and extending means of carriage and water-supply, its encouragement of new industries, its care for the public health, its readiness to confer larger Municipal privileges whenever evidence is given of capacity for extended powers, they enjoy a measure of freedom and personal prosperity to which their ancesters were utter strangers." That is no doubt a just estimate of the cultivators of this Presidency, and of other parts of India. But there are certain Provinces, which need not be specified, the population of which, while not dissatisfied with the Government as such, yet regards it as a standing obstacle in the way of their exercising their traditional right to plunder their not very distant neighbours in the fertile plains around. These people, and there are a good many of them, do not desire settled Government; they would be glad to see a spoke put in its wheel, so that they might help themselves to the loot accumulating to no propose before their eyes. The Indian Civil Service, counting but a few hundreds, are aided in its gigantic task by the Provincial and Subordinate Services, recruited exclusively in India, and counting many thousands. The former contributes, under recent regulations, a certain quota to the higher service. India is, therefore, largely administered by the Natives of India, as is but right. The system of public instruction, which has its crown and centre in the Universities, has furnished the State with men of trained capacity, capable of assimilating European methods of administration, which have regard for the public welfare to the exclusion of sectional or class bias. Under this system, Mr. Birdwood had no difficulty in showing, India has prospered and is prospering amazingly. The Natives, who are said to have been impoverished by British rule, have the lion's share of the profits of great industries, recently introduced into this country by British initiative.

THE health of Bombay, unsatisfactory as it was last week, as indicated by the mortality returns, has gone from bad to worse. The deaths total at 959, or 62 more than the previous week, and the annual death-rate is 58·59. While, plague is accountable for a large proportion of the increase, there is no doubt that at the present Bombay is one of the unhealthiest cities in the whole of India. The returns are nearly 20 per cent. above the average. Some explanation may be found in the fact that at the present time the City is crowded with people who have been driven from the mofussil by reason of famine. Moreover, they are ill-fed and badly clothed, and prove to contract disease. Fever is still rife, and no less than 14 persons succumbed to small-pox, which is very partial to the northern part of Bombay. Measles prevail, and cholera and leprosy are not absent. The victims claimed by pulmonary diseases swell in number, the record for the week being 297, a number which is 102 in excess of the quinquennial average. Diarrhœa and dysentery are over the mean, and deaths attributable to various other complaints are also in excess. Plague carried off 137 persons, Parel, Byculla, Dongri, Mandvi, and Northern Fort being the most severely infected. It is worthy of note to mention that the death-rates in First and Second Nagpada are 112 and 105 respectively, which is sufficient proof, if further were necessary, to show the opening-up of those crowded and insanitary areas has not been undertaken with undue haste. It is evident from the daily returns that plague is increasing in the City, and, as the cold season advances, it is almost certain the infection will become widespread. The inoculation campaign is being pushed on with vigour, and there is no doubt, if the present visitation of plague is to be less severe, it can only be done by wholesale resort to the immunity which science has discovered. Nor can this work be accomplished by officials alone, as hard work and unceasing representation can do little without the hearty co-operation of the educated and advanced members of the native community. The latter gentlemen are doing good work in assisting the labours of Government officers as can be seen from the fact that, since the commencement of September, nearly 40,000 people have been inoculated. During the week ending November 15th, 3,382 persons submitted themselves for the operation, and 158 for the second time.

THE Prime Minister of Hyderabad has subscribed Rs. 2,000 to the South African Wounded Fund.

A SUM of Rs. 623 has been paid to the Bank of Bombay in aid of the Famine Relief Fund, being the gross proceeds of the Phonograph Concert given by Mr. Sheriar Aspandiar at the Novelty Theatre on the 30th October.

THE death is announced of the Raja Sher Jung Bahadur of Sohawul, a State in the Baghelkund Agency. The Raja leaves four legitimate sons, of whom the eldest is 22 years of age.

THE question of the imposition by municipalities of terminal charges upon passengers and goods arriving within their limits is under the consideration of the Government of India. Such charges have long been raised in Cawnpore, and various other municipalities have from time to time applied for permission to levy them. The matter is likely to be somewhat warmly contested.

THE report of the plague commission is still awaited in Calcutta from England.

THE village of Sahiba having been declared free, the Hoshiarpur district is once more clear of plague. Judging from the past, however, it would be premature to hope for complete deliverance, as the plague has shown pertinacity in returning just when it was hoped the last had been seen of it.

AT a meeting at Aligarh on the 27th instant a letter was read from the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, promising to preside at a meeting of the Syed Ahmed Memorial Fund on January 2nd in Calcutta, at the close of the Mahomedan Educational Conference. It was decided to send out collectors in the N.-W. P. to realise the subscriptions promised to the fund.

THE Government of India can be very amusing. We recently called attention to the indignity the senior Uncovenanted officers of the Financial Department suffered in being called upon to serve under Civilians who might be their sons; and now we hear of a case in which a Civilian of three years' service has been appointed assistant to an Uncovenanted officer in the same Department and draws more pay than his chief! The full flavour of this jest—which must surely be original—can only be tasted when we remember that the Government of India when recently proposing to the Secretary of State to grade the Civilian and Military officers of the Political Department on separate lists remarked that a somewhat similar plan had been in force for some time in the Enrolled List of the Financial Department and had been found to work satisfactorily: which no Covenanted Civilian at all events need concern himself to deny.

LAST evening, at the Convocation Hall of the University, Professor Ladd gave his first lecture on "Psychology as a Science" before a large gathering of European and Native ladies and gentlemen. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, presided.

EARLY on Tuesday morning an East Indian Railway passenger train ran into an up goods train at mile 520 1-2 between Nahwai and Gaipura stations, between Moghalsarai and Allahabad, resulting in derailment and damage to the vehicles. The railway at this point is a single line, and the derailment necessitated the trans-shipment of passengers, which caused the trains to run late during the period of the block. The circumstances leading to the accident are not yet known, but will form the subject of an enquiry. Four native passengers were slightly injured, and also the guard of the goods train, whose injuries, though more severe, are not dangerous.

LORD FINCASTLE, 16th Lancers, who won his Victoria Cross in the Swat Valley in 1897, has been given another chance of seeing service, having been attached to the Inniskilling Dragoons now on their way to South Africa.

THE Boxing Championship of Burma has just taken place at Mandalay, and resulted in Harris, of the Essex Regiment, defeating Gibbons, of the Royal Artillery. They both went the whole fifteen rounds gamely, Harris winning all out.

THE Plague Commission reports an increase of 66 cases throughout the province during the week ending the 17th Nov. due mainly to a considerable increase in Bangalore, Mysore and Chittaldroog districts. The total for the week was 229 cases against 163. The Goldfields reported a decrease from 10 to 4. In Mysore city there was a regrettable increase in the plague attacks and deaths, and in the total mortality supposed to be due in a great measure to the heavy mists, which last till 9 every morning.

THE number of persons in receipt of relief in India increased by 156,320 during the last week recorded in the official returns. The increase was again greatest in the Central Provinces, where 77,431, persons were added to those on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief. Of a total of 1,151,945 persons now in receipt of relief, 610,604 belong to the Central Provinces and 208,348 to Bombay. There was a substantial increase in the numbers relieved in all Provinces except the Central India States, where the number decreased by 1,629.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending November 28 was 959, giving a death-rate of 58·59 per annum per thousand as against 36·82 the corresponding period of last year, and 36 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 95 died from fevers; 14, small-pox; 13, measles; 4 cholera; 2, leprosy; 131, phthisis; 52, diseases of the nervous system; 166, affections of the respiratory organs; 58, diarrhœa; 23, dysentery; 33, still-born, 119, old age and debility; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—48 Jains; 32 Brahmins; 3 Lingaets; 9 Bhattias; 465 Hindus of other castes; 113 Hindus of low caste; 214 Mussalmans; 36 Parsees; 4 Jews; 27 Native Christians; 1 Eurasian; 5 Europeans, 1 Negro-African; 1 other and unknown races. The total number of births was 255 as against 227 the corresponding period of last year, and 312 the average over the past five years.

AN interesting description of the country that lies between Ladysmith and Maritzburg is given in a letter written by Mr. McMaster to the "Daily News." The authority, who is the author of "The Highlands of Natal," sums the matter up thus: "There are few parts of South Africa more open, easier to scout, better adapted to cavalry, less suited to Boer methods, than these soft rounded ascents—plateaus, never-broken hills—running from Maritzburg 80 miles north." Under these circumstances it is all the more difficult to understand how it is that cavalry has been used to such little advantage in the present campaign. Putting aside the capture of the 18th Hussars at Glencoe, which took place in hill country, the fighting round Ladysmith appears to display a conspicuous absence of cavalry alike for scouting and communication purposes. The two lost battalions at Nicholson's Nek might apparently have been saved by a judicious employment of cavalry.

MESSRS. LA TOUCHE and Middlemiss, of the Geological Survey Department of India, have left Calcutta for Burma on inspection duty.

THE Cold weather Tour of Mr. Ribbentrop, Inspector General of Forests, will probably be in the North Western Provinces and the Punjab.

REGARDING the Resolution of the Government of India which is expected to issue shortly on the subject of the dress to be worn by officials on state occasions. It is understood that Civilian Heads of Departments will be required to appear in uniforms somewhat similar to those worn by secretarial officers, and that the adoption of uniform by all senior members of the Indian Civil Service, down to officers in charge of districts, will be enjoined.

WORK on the Simla-Kalka Railway will not be proceeded with just yet; the service road, which has been begun in many places along the proposed line, has been stopped, and portions of the line may be re-aligned to avoid expensive tunnels, etc. The final surveys and estimates should be ready in about six months.

THE police captured a coiner in Dera Ismail Khan District by the device of sending a constable disguised as a *fakir*, who worked himself into the confidence of the suspected coiner, and finally led him to betray himself.

SOME days ago the Rabia Khels on the Samana attacked a caravan of Said Rasul, Mushti, proceeding down the Kanki to its winter settlements, and killed several sheep and goats by long range firing. Yesterday the Mushtis retaliated by a combined tribal attack on the offending villages in independent territory below Fort Lockhart, and left in flames the villages of Wazgarh, Jhanda, Samana Bazh. The remaining Rabia Khel villagers have fled into British territory to escape with their lives. This outburst of hostilities is due to an outstanding quarrel between the to tribes about some petty matter, and has no political significance. The authorities will undoubtedly restore peace as quickly as it has been broken.

COLONEL HART, R. E., has been on a tour of inspection in the Kurram and on the Samana, and will now proceed direct to Peshawar and Landi Kotal.

AT Calcutta Mr. Justice Stanley on Monday had before him an Admiralty case, when Mr. Longmuir, on behalf of the agents of the German steamer Drackenfels, moved that the case in which the owners of the steam tugs Retriever and Hughli claim salvage against the steamer Drackenfels, should be fixed for hearing on the 11th instant. Mr. Edwards, who represented the owners of the tug Hughli, explained that it was not an ordinary case, but an Admiralty case, in which there are numerous witnesses, so that if the case was taken up in the ordinary way the ordinary business of the Court would be blocked for many days. Under these circumstances it would be advisable if one Judge was deputed to try the case. His Lordship observed that the case being a special one, application might be made to the Chief Justice to appoint a special Judge to try it.

THE Australians who have just arrived at the Cape are the Victorian, Tasmanian, South Australian and West Australian Contingents who left Albany in the Madic on the 7th instant. The total strength amounts to over 600 men with 200 horses. The New South Wales Lancers who came from London are already at the front with Lord Methuen. The New Zealanders are by this time with General Gatacre; and though we have missed hearing anything of the Queenslanders they are also we may presume somewhere in South Africa. The Australian detachments represent the picked men of small picked forces, and the men have every qualification of soldiers except that of actual experience of campaigning. The officers are mostly accomplished men who have studied their profession in England and hold as many gunnery, musketry, signalling and transport certificates as their confreres in the British Army.

WE "(St. James' Budget)" recently commented on the difference between the loyalty and bravery of our Irish soldiers in South Africa and the conduct of their representatives in Parliament; but even we were not prepared to hear of such a state of sedition and disloyalty in Ireland itself as an Irish High Sheriff describes in the "Standard." This observer relates that the families of some of the soldiers in our Irish regiment have decided to refuse them permission to return to their homes should they survive the war. Such a statement would appear almost incredible, did we not know the deep-rooted animosity towards England that has survived in the parts about Cork and Limerick since the time when Scarsdale's Wild Geese left Ireland to fight against their hereditary foe, and it became a tradition for the French *corps d'elite* to be manned by emigrant Irishmen. Fortunately, since then the fighting blood of Ireland has taken sides with England, and it is only the stay-at-homes that grumble and snarl; but it is evident from this letter that in the south, at any rate, the old tradition still dies hard.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE SITUATION IN NATAL.

BIVOUAKING OF THE BRITISH TROOPS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Reuter's correspondent, in a despatch from Escourt, dated 27th instanst, states that the British troops bivouacked for the night at Frere.

RETREAT OF GENERAL JOUBERT.

It is reported that General Joubert with his column retreated yesterday to Colenso.

ATTACK BY THE 12TH LANCERS.

The 12th Lancers attacked a Commando sent to Weenen by General Joubert and inflicted great loss on the enemy

GENERAL SIR REDVERS BULLER.

The *Times* understands that General Sir Redvers Buller will himself direct the movement for the relief of General White.

THE SITUATION IN CAPE COLONY.

NEWS FROM KIMBERLEY.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The War Office publishes a despatch from Capetown of yesterday's date stating that "all well" at Kimberley upto 23rd instant.

COMMUNICATION WITH MODDER RIVER.

The rail and telegraph are open to Modder River.

NEWS FROM GENERAL GATACRE.

General Gatacre reports that the situation was unchanged on the 28th instant.

THE SIEGE OF LADYSMITH.

THE STORY OF AN ESCAPED TELEGRAPHIST.

A telegram from General Sir Redver's Buller dated Pietermaritzburg yesterday, states that a Telegraph operator who left Ladysmith on the 25th instant has reached Weenen from which place he has telegraphed as follows :—

"Garrison of Ladysmith repulsed Boers on 9th November with great loss. British losses were very small. Only eight persons were killed by Boer shells during siege and in all battles one hundred killed and wounded. No attempt to attack Ladysmith in force since 9th November."

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE BATTLE AT MODDER RIVER.

VARIOUS INTERPRETATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Lord Methuen's despatch is variously interpreted as regards the character of the battle at Modder River and its result ; but it is feared, however, that it implies grave losses on our side.

FURTHER ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

The following transports have arrived at Capetown, viz. :—

The Formosa, with the 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

The Cheshire, with the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

The Sardiman, with the Canadian Contingent.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT LEICESTER.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Leicester, last night said that the Loyalists of Natal and the Cape will regard no solution in that quarter as durable which does not provide beyond a doubt for the supremacy of the British flag.

THE CASUALTIES AT BELMONT.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

An additional list of the casualties at Belmont brings the total up to four officers killed and 22 wounded, including Captain Farrell, of the Northumberlands, and Captain Allen, of the Northamptons, wounded.

46 men were killed and 225 wounded.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS.

The transport Bavarian has sailed for Durban.

THE QUEEN INSPECTS THE GUARDS.

Her Majesty the Queen to-day inspected the First Battalion of the Grenadier Guards at Windsor.

Addressing the Colonel, Her Majesty expressed her admiration at the splendid conduct of the Guards Brigade in South Africa, and her deep regret at the losses they had suffered.

Her Majesty afterwards visited the wives and families of the men who had gone to the front and expressed her sympathy with them.

BOER CONFERENCE IN PRETORIA.

GENERAL JOUBERT TO MARCH ON MARITZBURG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

A cablegram to the "Englishman" from London, on 29th quotes, a telegram from Pretoria, dated 27th instant, to the effect that President Kruger and Mr. Steyn met in conference, and have instructed all their generals in Natal to concentrate their forces and strike vigorously.

General Joubert, with one corps, is to march on Pietermarizburg and cut off the British retreat.

SPEECH BY MR. BALFOUR.

ORGANIZING CHARITY IN ENGLAND

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 30.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires, London, Nov. 29th :—

It is announced that the 9th Brigade, under Colonel Woodgate, will in future be entitled the 11th, because of the Brigades already organised in South Africa. The Reserves of the 5th Division are mustering better than any yet mobilised.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Dewsbury, said "never again will we allow to grow within our midst communities, of our creation, able to turn the liberties we grant against ourselves. Never again shall an English colony be invaded or English farmers raided, or portions of the Queen's dominions annexed by these insolent Republics."

Sir Edward Clarke has written to say he accepts the decision of the local Conservative executive at Plymouth that the feeling his war speeches have been arousing is imperilling the Party prospects at the General Election. Therefore, although he regards the twenty years of his connection with the constituency with pride and happiness, he does not propose to stand for the borough again.

Some of the ladies, who are among the leaders of society in London, are orgauising an exhibition of the costliest curios, the price of admission going to the Imperial War Fund. The American ladies in London are also organising an entertainment at the Hotel Cecil, on Monday, on behalf of the Maine Hospitalship. The Prince of Wales, Lord and Lady Lansdowne, Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. Choate, and Mr. and Mr. Kipling are also expected to attend. Other entertainments are to be given at the Carlton Claridges and elsewhere on a lavish scale.

"THE MEANS UNDER GOD OF SAVING US NATAL."

A special fund is proposed for the benefit of the families of the Natal Indian Contingent. A Major-General, writing to the "Times," affirms that the Indian Contingent, arriving in the nick of time, was the means, under God, of saving us Natal.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.

The Transvaal war fund in Calcutta now amounts to Rs. 63,084.

The British Indian association of great Zemindars of Bengal have opened a fund for the same purpose, the Maharaja Kumar Tagore being the honorary treasurer.

NEWS BEFORE THE MAIL.

WAR BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE POSSIBLE.

COLOMBO, Nov. 30.

Australian telegrams received at Colombo, yesterday, state that M. Pelletan admits that the French Navy must be rendered more effective, as war with Great Britain is possible.

New Zealand is protesting against the Samoan Agreement.

LORD CURZON AT GWALIOR.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS NATIVE STATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

An important pronouncement of his attitude towards the Native States was made by Lord Curzon in his speech at the banquet at Gwalior, last night, where, while expressing his belief in the policy of continuing to build up security and safe-guard rights of its feudatory principalities, he declared that non-intervention in internal administration by the paramount power must be dependent upon the administration being honest and not neglected or misused.

MILITARY ITEMS.

Orders have been issued for the payment of the messing allowance in arrears, from the 1st June 1898, to all soldiers, otherwise eligible, who were elected in accordance with the new rules, on or before the 31st March 1899.

Captain Phillipps, 5th Gurkhas, has taken over from Capt. Kenny, the appointment of Staff Capt. Mobilisation Army head quarters.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN SEGRAVE.

Captain Segrave, Adjt., N.-W.-P. Volunteers, died at Allahabad, on Tuesday, of abscess of the liver.

LORD LANSDOWNE CRITICISED.

An *Indian Daily News* cablegram says that Lord Lansdowne is much criticised at Home, in connection with the mismanagement of Natal Campaign's failure, ere this, to relieve Ladysmith, it being attributed to his opposition to sending out of more big guns.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

POONA, Nov. 30.

Poona is free from plague to-day ; in the district there were 15 cases and 10 deaths, in Alandi 3 cases, and in Indapur 4 cases.

THE OUTWARD MAILS.

SUEZ, Nov. 30.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arcadia, with outward mails of the 24th instant, left here at 6 a.m to-day.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 30.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Caledonia, with the homeward mails of the 25th instant, arrived here at 2 a.m. to-day.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM THE FRONT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

A VERY cheery letter has reached Calcutta from one of the men of the 60th Rifles, who writes from Ladysmith under date 26th October. He says that while the losses had been heavy everyone was in good spirits knowing they had shaken up the Boers so considerably. The Rifles themselves had then lost six killed and 43 wounded. The bombardment they did not mind as much as the night marching and hard work and exposure, which had been a bit severe.

MILITARY NOTES.

AN exchange of Battalions is sanctioned between Major Whisler, 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, and Major Dodgson, 16th Bengal Infantry.

The following appointments have been made :—

Meywar Bhil Corps.—Lieutenant Thomas from the Bhopal Battalion, to be Wing Officer.

24th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant Morton, to be Wing Officer.

11th Bengal Infantry.—Major Downes, D.S.O., to be Commandant ; Major Strachey, to be 2nd-in-Command, and to remain seconded ; Captain Stuart, to be 2nd-in-Command *pro tem.* ; Captain Tytler, to be Wing Commander *pro tem.* ; Lieutenant Williams from the 17th Bengal Infantry, to be Wing Officer.

29th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant Gaskell, to be Wing Officer.

8th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain Vanrenen, to be 4th Squadron Commander *pro tem.*

12th Bengal Infantry.—Captain Webster, to be Wing Commander *pro tem*, and to remain seconded ; Captain Somerset, to be Wing Commander *pro tem* ; Lieutenant Ferrar, to be Wing Officer.

6th Madras Infantry.—Captain Brett, to be 2nd-in-Command.

5th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant Davidson-Houston, from the 4th Sikhs, to be Wing Officer.

The following Second-Lieutenants of the Unattached List have been posted to the native regiments specified :—G. T. Vander Gueht, to the 6th Bengal Light Infantry ; G. Craster, to the 17th Bengal Infantry ; H. N. F. MacDonnell, to the 8th Bengal Infantry ; A. H. McCleverty, to the 2nd Bengal Light Infantry ; C. Kirkpatrick, to the 12th Bengal Infantry ; H. C. S. Ward, to the 5th Bengal Light Infantry, L. S. H. Smithers, to the 17th Bengal Infantry, J. G. Cadell, to the 45th Sikhs, G. E. M Hogg, to the 13th Bengal Lancers, C. H. Mowbray to the 4th Bombay Rifles.

The following transfers of Artillery Officers have been approved by the War Office :—Captain Cartwright, from the 26th Eastern Division Garrison Artillery, to the 54th Battery, Field Artillery ; Captain Macmillan from the 9th Eastern Division, to the 29th Battery, Field Artillery ; Captain Buckle, from Gunnery Instructor, Aden, to 60th Field Battery, Allahabad ; Lieutenant Gretton, from 23rd Southern Division, to 36th Field Battery.

ELECTRICITY FOR BOMBAY.

IT is understood that the consideration of the applications recently received by the Bombay Municipality for concessions to lay cables under the streets of the city, in connection with a Central Electric supply station, has been deferred to afford other firms of standing an opportunity to send in their applications.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL "ALEC" ROCHFORT, who is proceeding from England to the Cape in command of the brigade division of Royal Horse Artillery, is well known in Upper India, where he has spent most of his service. Until quite recently he commanded the artillery in the Meerut District.

PLAGUE IN KOLHAPUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the issue of the "Times of India," dated 25th instant, under plague news, prominent place has been given to a paragraph containing remarks about plague in the S. M. country. Some of them, referring to plague arrangements in the city of Kolhapur, are not very accurate. I feel bound to furnish the public with correct information in the matter and request that you will kindly give due publicity to it.

It is nearly three months since plague made its appearance in the city of Kolhapur. The public are aware of the stringent measures adopted in this State for preventing the advent of plague. But now that plague has actually broken out in the city the same measures that were once considered useful would be of no avail. They might only work mischief. For instance if every person that is attacked were to be packed off with all the inmates of his house to Kini or Shirol Road camp, as they used to be when there were solitary imported cases in the town, the camps would be crowded beyond their dimensions and would hardly be serviceable as quarantine camps. The safety of the passengers detained there would be endangered and the public would be justified in complaining of such arrangements. Similarly in solitary instances disinfection by fire would be resorted to without much inconvience or expense, but it would simply be absurd to expect or advocate the continuance of those drastic measures when about a dozen indigenous case occur every day and are distributed over different quarters of the town.

The remedies to be adopted in the latter circumstances must necessarily be different and the authorities have certainly not been slow to recognize the fact. These, it is now admitted everywhere, are evacuation, isolation of the sick, segregation of contacts, disinfection of the infected quarters and inoculation. That the most effective steps have been taken by the Darbar to accomplish these is well known to all in Kolhapur.

The personal influence exerted by his Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaj to have the town evacuated before the epidemic got beyond control has been the key to the success of the measure which is sufficiently attested by the fact that though it is nearly three months since plague made its appearance in the Kolhapur City, the number of attacks has not yet gone high, but is already showing signs of decrease. The facilities afforded to the people to keep their valuables in safe custody in the Huzur Treasury and the nocturnal patrol of Sowars and police to guard the deserted houses have also largely encouraged evacuation.

The plague hospital on the Kotitirtha Mal and the observation camps there and at Lakishatirtha bear witness to the excellence of the arrangements for the treatment of the sick and their isolation and the segregation of the contacts. These camps being situated on high ground are healthy and airy and are kept scrupulously clean. Every patient has a separate hut to himself and another behind it for his family. This arrangement keeps the patients in good spirits as they are by themselves and have their near and dear relations at hand, and saves them the nervous shocks which they might have received at the sight of patient in different stages of the disease. These camps are in charge of Dr. Vatve, M. D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., &c., with a resident hospital assistant who has been specially trained for the duties. The hospital staff perform their duties with care and attention, and after the patient is removed here and the inmates of his house segregated after disinfection, it is seldom that any of the latter are attacked. So thorough are the precautions taken to prevent infection.

In order to secure the confidance of the people, the services of a "Yunani" doctor or Hakim and a competent Native Vaidya have been engaged. Thus the patient have the option of receiving free treatment at the hands of a medical man of their choice. The schools being closed the services of the masters have been utilised for search parties within and without the city, and Sowars are sent every morning to see and report if any sick person or dead bodies are left in the fields or quarries by their fear-stricken relations. The Diwan and Plague Commissioner with his assistant, the assistant Darbar Surgeon, the Health Officer, the Chairman and the Secretary of the city Municipality move about every day looking after the sanitation of the town and making munito enquiries about fresh attacks and new centers of infection.

The systematic disinfection of infected houses is carried on under a trained medical graduate specially appointed for the purpose, and the work done is thorough, and satisfactory, trained coolies with proper dress being engaged for the purpose.

Arrangements have been made for the inoculation of such as may be willing and may have already availed themselves of the remedy.

Such are the arrangements made here for checking the spread of plague, and when the plague mortality here during the last three months is compared with that of an equally large town elsewhere over a similar period, it may be said without fear of contradiction that the figures compare very favourably. In these circumstances I leave it to the public to judge how for the remark, viz., "There are few signs of energy now and the Maharaja being at Panhala and many of the officials away, things are left very much to themselves," in the para mentioned above is justifiable.

Now as regards his Highness's stay at Panhalla and the officers' absence from Kolhapur. Both in the interest of sanitation and good administration, his Highness's stay at Panhalla has been considered advisable. The rayats coming from the adjoining parts where scarcity prevails are able to place their grievances before his Highness without being afraid of catching infection as both the palace precincts and the city bazaar to which places these poor people coming from long distances could not do without going. When his Highness was at Kolhapur they had to go there and some times carried infection into their villages. To save the suburbs and the adjoining villages it was considered advisable by the medical authorities that his Highness should be away from Kolhapur. Though the Maharajah is at Panhalla he comes down to Kolhapur almost every other day, visits the plague hospital and moves round the town. Moreover, telephone communication recently established between Panhalla and this place has made it most easy for the officers on plague duty at Kolhapur to report to his Highness any urgent information and to receive his Highness's orders in urgent matters. In the same way his Highness's officers that are on tour in the Districts have now and then to inform his Highness personaly of the state of crops, sufficiency or otherwise of water, fodder &c., and to consult with him, and Panhalla being close to the affected parts, it becomes convenient to them and saves a deal of time. These officers, however, are never allowed to stay at Panhalla for more than a day. By the way it may be mentioned that though the scarcity in our parts is not so keen, still his Highness has been kind enough to sanction the opening of relief works. This time the latter do not comprize breakingmetal, but the construction of two tank-, one at Shirol and the other at Vadgaun, and removing of silt from the Kalamba tank and the earth work of three bridges have been ordered, and these work will commence as soon as the labourers are free. At present they are so busy with agricultural operations that it has been found difficult to procure labourers for cutting and stacking grass which has been ordered by his Highness to be done against the impending scarcity of fodder.

In the village of Bavda the first cases were reported on the 15th of October, 1899. The infected houses were segregated, but evacuation on a large scale commenced about the 3rd of November and in about a fortnight the village which contains more than 4,000 inhabitants was almost evacuated. This was accomplished by the Mamledar and the plague authorities and no case is reported during the last five days.—Yours, &c.,

B. V. JADHAV,
Assistant Plague Commissioner,
Kolhapur, November 29.

POSTAL IMPROVEMENT AT COLABA.

SINCE the beginning of this year, the Postal authorities in Bombay have introduced several much needed reforms, the most important being the inauguration of a speedy system of delivery of letters by postmen every hour of the day. This has been in force in the Fort since 1st February and in the Kalbadevi district since 1st October last, and has afforded much satisfaction to the public ; for with letter-boxes at one's doors it is possible to dispense with the services of superfluous peons and to trust to the Post office to deliver letters expeditiously. From to-day, the residents of Colaba will receive their mails every two hours, or seven times in all, during the day. This gives them two deliveries more than they enjoy at present. The communication with the Fort has also been accelerated so that letters posted in Colaba can be delivered in the Fort and vice versa within an hour and a half. Additional pillar-boxes have been planted in convenient localities to afford the public every facility for posting correspondence.

We understand that the service at Malabar Hill, Prince's Dock and other Districts is shortly to be improved, which will bring these localities into closer touch with the business centres of Bombay.

THE Inspector General of Artillery-in-India, on tour, will arrive at the Victoria Terminus from Secunderabad, by 5-30 a.m., (local time) mail train on the 13th December, and will leave Bombay by the 8-30 p.m., (local time) mail train for Jhansi on the 19th idem. The Royal Artillery, Bombay, will be placed at the disposal of the Inspector General of Artillery from the 13th to the 19th December for Inspection purposes. Two Salutes of 11 Guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery, one at 7 a.m., on the 13th and the other at 7 a.m., on the 20th December to announce the arrival and departure of the Inspector General of Artillery-in-India.

ST. ANDREW'S CELEBRATION.

DINNER AT THE TOWN HALL.

LAST evening the festival of St. Andrew's was celebrated by the Scotsmen of Bombay by a dinner which took place at the Town Hall, Bombay. Col. Waters presided, and there were about one hundred and fifty present, amongst the company being the Bishop of Bombay, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Major Bannerman, General Ventris, Captain Fleet, R.N., Mr. J. Begbie, Professor MacMillan, Mr. L. J. Robertson, Mr. J. Douglas and the Rev. R. M. Gray.

The banquet was a great success, the arrangements being admirable. These were supervised by Mr. Miller (Chartered Bank) and Mr. G. J. Mackenzie, who also performed the duties of hony. secs. The Committee were Messrs. J. Begbie, W. Greaves, J. M. Dick, L. J. Robertson, W. D. Graham, R. R. Ross, Revd. R. M. Gray, J. Stiven, Dr. McDonald.

After the repast the Chairman stated that messages had been received from assembled Scots at Madras, Karachi, Calcutta, Bangalore, and Col. Ross, of the Royal Scots Regiment, Poona, wishing the company good luck. He subsequently proposed the loyal and patriotic toast.

Col. Waters afterwards rose to submit "The Land we Live in." He said :—Gentlemen and Brither Scots. In the position in which you were so good as to place me this evening, it falls to my lot to propose the toast of the "Viceroy" and "The Land we Live In." Lord Curzon is the eighth occupant of the Vicsregal throne in my time, but at this moment I am concerned with him alone. His Excellency has had one experience which I myself have also had the pleasure to enjoy, and that is residence in Persia and an acquaintance with things Persian. One of my most pleasant experiences was serving as Residency Surgeon in the Persian Gulf, with Sir Charles Ross, his being for the time Political Resident in those parts. And I shall carry with me to the grave the gentlest memories of the kind companionship and sympathy I there enjoyed with Sir Charles and Lady Ross. Well, I have naturally kept up correspondence with such very good friends, and some years ago Sir Charles informed me of the visit to Bushire of the Hon'ble G. Curzon, and he added that he believed he had thus made the pleasant acquaintance of a future Viceroy of India. This sagacious forecast is now an accomplished fact, and you all know, as well as I do, from what we have already seen, that there is much to justify the belief that in Lord Curzon we have a Viceroy whose reign will be a period of multiplied blessing to this sore-stricken land. Given a viceroy full of energy, high intelligence, and sympathy and we have a right to expect much good from his rule to the countless millions of this vast empire. From what I have said I feel sure you will all agree with me in wondering that Lord Curzon is yet not a Scotchman. It may be, however, that his English blood has mingled with it the fine tempering of a Scottish strain, and this, of course, would explain much ! Lord Curzon may at any rate feel assured that his administration is watched with sympathetic interest by the Scotch community of Bombay and that our earnest prayer is that "The Land we live in" shall prosper in his hands. I may say, too, that H. E. Lord Sandhurst has not by any means been without Scottish sympathy in the very arduous time he has had during his term of office in Bombay, and, now that his stay among us is drawing to a close, it becomes us to give him a kindly send-off. And I regret that His Excellency is not present here this evening so that he might personally receive the assurance of the approbation of the Bombay Caledonians of St. Andrew. I have cherished kindly thoughts of the occupant of the throne of Bombay ever since I served as medical officer on the staff of a distinguished Governor, to wit, Sir Richard Temple, whose gentleness and uniform kindness were as well-known to the members of his household as was his conspicuous ability to the world at large. His staff was composed mostly of very young men, and, now that we may be said to be growing old, we still speak of him whenever we meet in terms of affectionate loyalty. I remember Sir Richard being asked by a Scotch lady what sort of a man was his successor Sir James Fergusson. Sir Richard replied that from the little he knew of Sir James he believed he would be a successful and popular Governor. "Well," the lady said, "he is at any rate a Scotchman," and now Scotchmen will get fair play in Bombay, but she added reflectively, "It will be hard for him to be as popular as you are". A few minutes later Sir Richard asked me whether I had ever heard that his had been unjust to the Scotch section of the Bombay community. There could only be one reply to this question, and then Sir Richard said he had made Erkine Commissioner in Sind, Balfour and Mowat Members of Council; and, waxing indignant, added "Good heavens, when I think of it, I have not done anything for anyone in Bombay but Scotchmen." And now let me turn in quite a different vein to quite a different subject. We, Scotchmen, must not forget that the genius of our nationality is sadness rather than mirth. Are not the sweetest notes of the bagpipes in our several laments ? And it is impossible that we can thus celebrate this occasion at intervals of two years or more without

GAPS OCCURRING IN OUR RANKS.

The last time but one that we met on St. Andrew's Day the three principal toasts other than that belonging to the chair were proposed by Lord Colin Campbell, Professor Peterson, and myself. The last time we met on a similar occasion Lord Colin had been taken from amongst us, and now we mourn the loss of Dr. Peterson, and I alone am left the bereft and solitary survivor of my fellows. I need hardly tell this audience that Dr. Peterson was a man of varied attainments, a scholar, a man of letters, and an orientalist, and no one can adequately fill the unique position his death has rendered vacant. We are now face to face with circumstances each exceeding the other in gravity. War, pestilence, and famine combine to force to the front the best that is in us. In this respect, as Scotchmen, we have only to emulate the examples handed down to us by our forbears in times of stress and struggle. And I am sure that, whenever duty calls, a Scotchman will be forthcoming, for do we not know *dulce et decorum est pro patria mori*. We know, too, how to recognise the qualities we admire when displayed by other than our own countrymen. Did not our sympathies go out as from one man to our noble Queen and to the well-known kindred here with us of the gallant General Symons when that lamented officer, only a few weeks ago, died the death of a hero, in the service of his Queen and country. It is, no doubt, hard to realise the fact, but let us not forget that it is as full of danger, and, therefore, as honorable to look after the victims of famine and pestilence as it is to fight our country's foes on the field of battle. But that should not lessen our sympathy for our countrymen, now engaged in the fiercest warfare in South Africa, and let us hope that the immence British armament now or soon to be on South African soil, will speedily put a term to hostilities. And let us also hope that here in Bombay brighter days are in store for us in the early future, and that the arrival of our new Governor, Sir Stafford Northcote, may herald the aproaching birth of better things. Most of you are aware that Bombay has a traditional connection with Scotland. Time was when the Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of Council, the Chief Justice, and most of the Judges of what is now called the High Court, hailed from the north of the Tweed. And it is gratifying for us to perceive that Lord Salisbury, with that wisdom for which he is conspicuous, gives recognition to the fact that Bombay is averse to having a Bishop from elsewhere than Scotland. Moreover it seems to us specially appropriate that H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India and the Lieutenant-General in Command of the forces in Bombay should be of our own country and people. Needless to say we think that the Church and the Army are in the best possible hands. Now, gentlemen, I ask you to drink with me to the health of Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, and prosperity to "The land we live in,' with all the honours."

"ARMY AND NAVY."

Mr. T. J. Robertson said :—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—I consider it a great honour to have been asked to propose this toast at a time when the attention of all is so anxiously concentrated on the arduous task committed to Her Majesty's forces in South Africa. Never before in the history of our nation has so large a British force been entrusted to the guidance of one man as that now so nobly responding to our expectations, under the command of Sir Redvers Buller. It is a matter of legitimate pride to us as Scotsmen that among the many thousands assembled to do battle for their Queen and country, there are no regiments which possess more fully our admiration and confidence than those recruited from the North of the Tweed. The daring assault of Dargai by one battalion of the Gay and Gallant Gordons is still fresh in our memory, and now our spirits are stirred by the equally dashing courage of the 2nd Battalion at Elands laagte. These regiments as in days gone by at Albuera, and in many a hard-fought field since then, have proved that in storming, and carrying, seemingly impregnable positions their Highland blood and traditions have not been forgotten. They will not be denied. But gentlemen, this is not all the Highlander has ever been as famous for his resource in all the ruses and stratagems of war, as for his dauntless courage. May I be permitted to illustrate what I mean by a little anecdote, the authenticity of which I am in position to guarantee. Many years ago, before that monstrous institution, the Stirling gallows, had been called into existence to the manifest discouragement of the honourable and exhilirating sport of cattle lifting : there lived near the shores of Loch Seamadale, on the western coast of Argyllshire, a brave and worthy Highland gentleman known as del Ian Beg of Bragbieue. Now tho' John may have been little of stature he was known far and wide for his courage and his appetite. On one occasion after he had carried out a highly successful foray on the cattle of one of his hereditary enemies, and had secured them in a place of safety under the charge of his followers he bethought him that he would pay a visit to his mother, and gladden her heart by the news of the replenishing of the larder. Hardly had he entered the house, when a bare legged laddie rushed in with the news that the infuriated owner of the cattle was at hand with a fighting tail half the length of the loch. The old lady took her measures at once. She hid Ian Beg under the heaps of heather, which were used for beds in those days, and proceeded calmly to cook the supper. Previous experience had taught the enemy the need of caution. So a scout was sent forward to reconnoitre. Creeping up carefully he climbed upon the roof and looking through the smoke hole, saw the artful dame, cooking a herring as if nothing unusual were happening ; but he saw no signs of Ian Beg. He returned and as well as the smoke in his throat would allow him, reported what he had seen. His chief was at once convinced that his prey had again escaped him. For said he, "If Ian Beg was expected to supper his mother would not be cooking a herring, she would be cooking a dozen." And away he went disgusted. I cannot help thinking that that old lady would have been found useful at this crisis in South Africa. We can, however, gratefully recall the resource of another kind shown by the Naval Brigade. There is little doubt, but that the presence of the 4·7 inch guns at Ladysmith has just made all the difference. The wonder is to know how they ever got there, and how they were able to work them when they did get there. Perhaps, the gallant sailor with whose name this toast is coupled can throw some light on the matter. This is not the only respect in which we have to be grateful to the Navy. It cannot be denied that the knowledge of its perfection and efficiency saved us from war at the time of Fashoda, and is saving us now from the meddlesome interference of foreign nations. Our sailors have not had much opportunity lately of showing us how they can fight at sea, but should the occasion arise if they only do it half as well as they have recently done on shore, the nation will be amply satisfied. But, gentlemen, we must bear in mind that the toast we honour to-night is not merely that of our own countrymen in the Naval and Military service of our gracious Sovereign. Though we are Scotsmen we do not forget that we are subjects of a world-wide empire. If ever we should be tempted to forget it, we would be quickly recalled to our better selves by the spontaneous offers of assistance, sympathy and encouragement now flowing in from all parts of the Queen-Empress' dominions. From Canada, from Australia, from New Zealand, brave men, have volunteered, eager to take their stand shoulder to shoulder with the home forces in defence of the rights, liberties and self-esteem of their fellow countrymen in the Transvaal. This is no war of aggression, we have not sought it ; there is not one of us that does not wish for its speedy and honourable conclusion, but it has, at least shown to us and to the world that the Naval and Military resources of the Empire are not to be measured by the mere numbers of her regular forces. Recent events have shown in no uncertain manner, that in time of need we can depend upon the loyal and enthusiastic support of every British community in every corner of the globe. Here in India we should not fail to remember the services of our Native army. Many of us may regret that it was not considered possible to send at least a few of them to the Cape. Not sufficient to have allowed our continental friends to suppose that we had to depend on them to win our battles for us, but enough to show that we could and do trust them as being worthy to take their place with our soldiers in the fighting line. A regiment or two of Sikhs and Gurkhas would have been able to demonstrate to the world their loyalty pluck and devotion, and they at any rate could have been relied on not to fire on ambulances, not to treacherously use the white flag, not to attack those who were succouring them when wounded. There are many brave, honourable men among our opponents. This is sufficiently attested by their care of our wounded, and the courtesy of General Joubert at the time of the lamented death of the gallant General Symons. It is therefore in no spirit of depreciation of the Boers that I venture to express my regret that our native army is not represented in this war. We recognise their services in the past, we rely on their devotion in the future, and I would not have it supposed that we forgot them in this toast. Gentlemen—Coupled with the names of Captain Fleet and General Ventris I call upon you to drink the health of Her Majesty's Naval and Military forces, and to wish them the speedy and triumphant success which their devotion and gallantry have so fully deserved.

General Ventris, in reply, said, it was true the eyes of all Europe—even the world—were concentrated on the British forces in South Africa. He thought they could bear that gaze. He submitted the officers and young soldiers have displayed a dash of bravery and disregard for life which are worthy of the best traditions of the British Army (applause). It had long been the custom when any considerable body of troops were mobilised for active service to have a Highland Brigade. That was the case at the present, for they had there of the finest battalions, who ever wore kilt, which with the Highland light infantry formed a brigade, and which in the next two or three months would be heard of in the operations. The British Army owed an enormous debt of gratitude to the Royal Navy, and he wished thoroughly to endorse all that Mr. Robertson had said of the volunteers and the native army (applause).

Captain Fleet, R. N., made the best speech of the evening. After some very amusing remarks he referred to the 4·7 guns which have been in action at Ladysmith. The carriages of those guns were designed by a man named Scot-Captain Percy Scott of the Terrible, who deserved every credit and who would doubtless ultimately get it. He said nothing about the naval men shooting straight. They ought to, for they were always crooked. In thanking them for the toast he said, There were three things he appreciated about Scotland : they were its whisky, golf, and last but not least, our noble Queen who through their (Scots) James VI and our (English) James I. came to the throne (loud cheers).

"THE PIOUS MEMORY OF SAINT ANDREW."

Major Bannerman said :—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—You must all be familiar with the good old story of the Highland minister who, preaching from the text, "The Devil as a roaring lion goeth about seeking whom he may devour," divided his subject into three heads in orthodox style. These heads were :—1st. Who the Tevil he wass ? 2nd. What the Tevil, wass he toing ? 3rd. What the Tevil was he roaring apout ? Pray observe that I am using teh Gaelic idiom and not profanity. I was forcibly reminded of this set of questions when I was honoured by being asked to propose "The pious memory of Saint Andrew," for I at once realised that beyond the fact that he was one of the twelve apostles, I really knew very little—so my shame be it spoken—about our Patron saint. I propose therefore to divide my remarks in like fashion, and to enquire, 1st. Who was Saint Andrew ? 2nd. Why did Saint Andrew become the Patron Saint of Scotland ? 3rd. Why should we drink to his pious memory ? First then, who was Saint Andrew ? I assure you, gentlemen, I have been greatly put to it to find out anything about him, for even the Encyclopædia Britannica fails us in this matter. I suspect our national prejudices against saints of all sorts has tended to obscure tradition, even in the case of our own patron. There are three occasions when our saint is prominently mentioned in the New Testament ; firstly, when he brought his brother Peter to be enrolled among the Apostles ; secondly, when he drew attention to the boy with the five barley loaves and two small fishes, on the occasion of the feeding of the five thousand in the wilderness ; and thirdly, when certain Greeks wanted an interview with his Master and applied to him for assistance, which was not refused. Beyond this we know nothing except from "the tradition of the elders," and very varied and curious these traditions are. It appears that Saint Andrew travelled through Cappadocia, Galatia, Bithynia, Thrace, Macedonia, and Achaia, in which latter region he was crucified on a cross, of the shape now associated with his name, by order of the pro-consul. He was buried at Patras in Achaia, where his bones were allowed to rest in peace for over three hundred years. Some of his bones were then carried off by Saint Regulus, in accordance with the directions of an angel and brought under the same guidance to the kingdom of Fife. Here Regulus established a mission to the Picts and Scots, and finally became first Bishop of Saint Andrew's. 2nd. Why did he become the Patron Saint of Scotland ? It is easy to understand that Saint Regulus should exalt the dignity of his precious relics, and that his converts should adopt the saint to whose body they belonged as their patron. But let us see whether there was not an "eternal fitness" in their choice. The relics brought from Patras consisted of the right hand, the arm bone, one tooth and the knee-cap. Are these not typical of the prominent characteristics of all good Scots ? Our right hands have ever been active in gathering the creature comforts of this world, while our right arms have never been slack in defending them after they were won. Recent events in India and Africa have shewn us that wherever there is room for strong right arms and pluck, there you will find the Scot. At Elandslaagte, when the Devons were called on for the bayonet rush, so much and so justly dreaded by our foes, it is reported that "her "heard the bagpipes skirling up above," those bonnie fighters the Gordons were there before them. And it is not merely in the fight that we see the strong hand and arm, for if you look round India and its high places, you may recognise that there are a good many Scots up there, and that they can gar the bagpipes skirl to good purpose, especially on a Saint Andrew's night. The tooth is typical of the gift the hardy Scot is supposed to possess of finding food where others would starve, but observe the delicate symbolism of there being but one tooth. The typical Scot is not greedy, he can subsist where there is but a bite ; his two and thirty powerful teeth do not all demand their portion, give him but his parritch and oatcakes, and he will not only live but thrive. And what shall we say of the knee-cap ! Is it not typical of that exercise in which the Scot is proverbially proficient, and which sound misled the Southron king before Bannockburn. The only omission from the list of bones, which would seem to require explanation is the absence of the skull and backbone, but I suspect the reason for this is that there [were

HARD HEADS AND STIFF BACKS

among our ancestors long before there was either Saint or Christianity in Scotland. Why should we be drinking to Saint Andrew—his pious memory ? When drinking to the memory of the departed, it is usual to do so in grave silence, let us therefore gravely consider why we should hold Saint Andrew in affectionate remembrance. When we turn to the only authentic record of our Patron Saint, we may find in the scanty references to him much to endear him to us. In the first place we find him bringing up his brother Peter for enrolment in the "goodly fellowship of the Apostles." He shews here that clannish feeling which has always been such a distinguishing characteristic of our national life. Who of us does not know the satisfaction of running up against a kindly Scot in our wanderings ? In the second place, we find him shewing a keen eye to the comfort of others, for it is he who points out the boy with the loaves and fishes, and can we doubt his taking an important part in the distribution that followed. Here surely we may see the forerunner of a race of "kindly Scots." Thirdly, he is appealed to by the Greek strangers in Jerusalem, an incident which not only illustrates the kindly nature of the man, but also suggests that perhaps the wandering instinct of the typical Scot was foreshadowed in his Patron of old. Moreover, is not the Scot known to this day as one who has a peculiar gift of adapting himself to the ways and wants of foreigners. In whatever light we look at him then we see a kindly man ready to help friends and strangers like ; altogether a lovable character, and worthy of imitation. Nor be it overlooked that his influence, so far as we can trace it, was always exerted for good ; he ever tried to bring those with whom he came in contact to the source of all good. Let us of his favoured nation take a wholesome pride in those our fellow-countrymen who follow more particularly in his footsteps in this respect, and rejoice that from our little land so much light have been carried into the dark places of the earth. Gentlemen I give you "The pious memory of Saint Andrew," and may we ever strive to be like him.

THE LITERATURE OF SCOTLAND.

Professor Macmillan said :—The toast that I have the honour of proposing this evening,—"The Literature of Scotland"—is one that well deserves a hearty reception. We, Scotchmen, are generally regarded as an excessively practical nation, and practical men are apt to depreciate literature as something of no solid use, as no better than a frivolous embellishment of life and an amusement for our idle hours. In case this opinion should be held by any one here present, I shall quote the verdict of two famous Scotchmen, who have expressed their strong conviction of the immense importance, even of that portion of literature which seems at first sight purely

the porter of Heaven's gate and then let him tell us himself where he goes to :—

Behind me clinks the gowden yett ;
An' faith ! the psalms I sune forget,
As doon the road I skelp sharp set,
Past star and planet.
Wi' theodsa o' hame that bizz red-het,
Aneath my bannet.
And when I stap oot ower the cluds—'
There's Scotland yet ! The birlin' fluds ;
The broomy braes ; the whuslin wuds,
Gowans the same !
Wow ! but my heart, starts aff in' thuds,
To ken I'm hame.

We can imagine, and are permitted to believe, that he is looking down on us here to-night, and rejoicing to see so many kindly Scots joining together to "tak" a richt guid willie-waught for Auld Lang Syne". What noble national possessions these songs of Burns are,—how tender and true! However often we hear Auld Lang Syne, it never becomes hackneid. Think, gentlemen, how that wonderful song is being sung on this St. Andrew's Day over land and sea from Baffin's Bay to Cape Horn and from the Faroe and Shetland Islands to the new Dunedin under the Southern Cross, and to the battle-fields in South Africa, where the Scottish regiments are fighting so bravely against the foe, and, wherever it is sung, it evokes tender memories of the dear old land in which we spent our happy childhood, and binds together all Scotchmen in bonds of brotherly love.

"THE LASSIES."

Mr. Darcy Lindsay said :—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—To my lot has fallen the pleasing duty of proposing one of the most popular toasts of the evening, one that I know you will drink to with acclamation, and that is the health of the Lassies. Before proceeding further I must take you into my confidence and tell you that I do not know to what I owe my good fortune, for I am truly in the position of a square peg in a round hole. In the first place I have no experience at making speeches, secondly, the toast is one that should be proposed by one of the youngest bachelors present, and lastly being of a bashful and retiring disposition my personal knowledge of the fair sex and their many virtues and endearing ways is indeed limited, which cannot be said of many of the gentlemen I see around me. The Secretary's answer to my objections was that I still retained the bloom of youth and might pass in a crowd—especially at a St. Andrew's dinner—for one of the youngest bachelors present, and as regards knowing nothing about the ladies it was about time I did, so you will have to make the best of a bad job, and excuse my short comings. I feel sure, Gentlemen, that none of you need any words from me to induce you to honor the toast as it should be honored. I do not propose to occupy your time with a long speech filled in with poetical quotations from Bobbie Burns and others on the many good points of the fair sex, but what I will say is that we in India are in a position to realize what it is to be without their society. There is nothing like home influences to make good men of us, and the great void many young men,—and I dare say old men too,—feel out here is in not having a mother or a sister, or perhaps another fellow's sister, to go to for consolation and sympathy when in trouble. The married men may tell you that the

REMEDY IS IN YOUR OWN HANDS

to get married, but, gentlemen, how many can afford to do so ? It is all a question of ways and means, and until Mr. Hughes and his new Trust come to the rescue and provide comfortable married quarters at a rental of about Rs. 50 a month, and housekeeping becomes cheaper, the average man must deny himself the joys and pleasures of married life. It is sometimes said by unworthy representatives of the genus man that woman are "little cattle to deal with" but do not believe such groundless calumny. Let us rather think of them as "ministering angels" and always ready to help when "pain and anguish wring the brow." Even if they should be sometimes a little hard to please, I am sure most of us feel, this only adds to their charm for it is not in human nature to appreciate anything which can be obtained without some trouble. Just imagine—gentlemen—the condition of affairs in this world of ours without the ladies—what a dreary waste the lives of us poor men would be without female society to halve our sorrows and double our joys. Take Bombay as an example. Why do we crowd down to the Yacht Club on Tuesdays and Fridays ? To listen to the Band and drink pegs ? No indeed ! To take tea with the ladies and bask in the sunshine of their smiles. Why are we looking forward to the Saturday afternoon re-unions on the Mahaluxmi race course which the ladies have made so popular ? Why ? Because it does us good to see them in their pretty frocks, and we also like to help them in spotting the winner and receive a gracious thank you. Why do we go to dances ? but to enjoy the society of the fair sex and in the midst of a dreamy waltz imagine we are in heaven. No, gentlemen, we cannot do without the ladies. Men can and do fight the world's battles and make us proud of their bravery, but do not women prove themselves equally brave by their tender and fearless devotion to the sick in situations equally dangerous ? Are we not proud of our plague nurses whose pluck is as great as our soldiers ? and at this moment there is many a poor wounded soldier in the hospitals at the seat of war who offers up a silent thanks giving to heaven that in his pain and trouble an angel in the shape of a Red Cross nurse is tending him. Where duty calls woman is always ready and proves her worth. To know her is to love her, and to love her is a liberal education. Gentlemen, "the Lassies."

Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop replied in suitable terms, after which Dr. McDonald submitted "the Land of Lakes."

Mr. James Douglas proposed the toasts of "the guests."

Sir Lawrence Jenkins made a humorous response, and his words of acknowledgment were supplemented by the Bishop of Bombay.

"The Chairman" was proposed by Mr. J. Begbie, and the toast was suitably responded to.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent perfect.

Restrictions :—

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Post Master General, London, announces that British Government have decided to suspend at Aden and at the Cape of Good Hope the transmission of all telegrams in Code or Cipher whether of foreign governments or private persons to or from Zanzibar Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar and every place in German East Africa, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Rhodesia British Central Africa,

Orange Free State, Transvaal, Cape Colony and Natal.

Telegrams in plain language are subject to censorship and can only be accepted at the risk of the sender.

Censorship has been established at Panja and Buenaventura in United States of Colombia.

Telegrams for Bogota Cucuta, Cartagena, Barianquilla, and Bucaramanga in Columbia (South America) cannot be accepted these for other offices can only be accepted at senders risk.

Restrictions on private telegraphic correspondence to and from Azores removed, but still apply to telegrams addressed to Madeira.

State of communication :—

Cable Jamaica Colon interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted.

Cable Aden Zanzibar interrupted.

Telegrams for Madagascar except Majunga are subject to delay during period of October to March, owing to daily storms experienced.

Telegrams for British Guiana are conveyed frequently by steamer without alteration of charges.

Communication between Natal on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.

Communication between Cape Colony on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.

Communication with Mafeking (Bechuanaland) and beyond interrupted,

Communication with all offices beyond the Orange River interrupted. This cants off telegraph communication with British Bechuanaland Southern Rhodesia, Nyassaland and Portuguese Zambesia.

There is no land line communication from Mozambique to Beira.

There is a land line between Beira and Quilimane.

Press telegrams can now be exchanged with South Africa via Aden only at Rs 1-3 per word.

Teheran route interrupted,

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 30th November, 1899.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	28	4	30 p.m.	24	58
Teheran	29	6	3 p.m.	1	52
Suez	30	2	30 p.m.	...	37

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 30th November, 1899

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	3	12	...	5
„ Karachi	0	27	...	1
„ Madras	1	1	...	2

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

THE VISIT TO BHOPAL.

BHOPAL, Nov. 26.

YESTERDAY her Excellency Lady Curzon, with Colonel Fenn, inspected the Lansdowne Hospital, and was received by Miss Blory, the lady doctor, and Mrs. Meakins, the matron. Lady Curzon inspected the general and *purdah* wards, and conversed with all the patients. The Begum has authorised the lady doctor to improve the existing *purdah* wards, and to procure the surgical instruments necessary. A splendid feature of the hospital is the education of native *dhais*, who, after a three years' course, are sent out to work in the city and villages, and do an enormous amount of good. Lady Curzon was thoroughly pleased with all the arrangements made for the comfort of the patients.

After the banquet last night there was a great display of fireworks at the *Lal Kothi* which was beautifully illuminated with lanterns, etc. The guests left about 11-30 p.m. Not the least curious among the many beautiful decorations was a bed of mustard and cress planted in the form of the word "Welcome," addressed to the Viceroy. This bed has been under cultivation for some weeks and the result was worthy of the care taken.

The Viceroy and party spent a quiet day to-day. A special train left for Sanchi where the guests visit the splendid topes. All kinds of amusements have been provided for the guests under the supervision of Captain Maxwell, 6th Bengal Cavalry. To-morrow the Viceroy and party go shooting, and there will be a gymkhana in the afternoon. A few guests will be invited to meet the Viceroy at dinner.

Sultan Jahan, daughter of the Begam, with her two sons, visited Lady Curzon this morning.

Nov. 27.

The Viceroy visited the Fort yesterday. At the inspection of the Imperial Service Troops this morning, the Viceroy rode on the ground with his staff, and was met by Colonel Melliss and Captains Younghusband and Maxwell. After the inspection, the regiment marched past, with Major Karim Beg at their head. The Viceroy was much impressed with their smartness. Subsequently the Viceroy and party went shooting, and secured eighty couple of snipe and six duck, after a good day's walking.

In the evening her Highness the Begum paid an informal farewell visit to his Excellency, and the Viceregal party dined quietly. After dinner they adjourned to the train for sleep—and the party is due to leave Bhopal at 7 a.m. to-morrow morning.

ARRIVAL AT GWALIOR.

GWALIOR, Nov. 28.

The Viceroy left Bhopal last night at 10-30 p.m., the departure being quite private, only the Begum's Wazir and General Jeffreys being at the station. Major Newmarch accompanied the Viceroy to Sanchi, where the special arrived at 11 p.m. last night. This morning the Viceroy and Lady Curzon, mounted on a State elephant with a magnificent howdah and trappings, and the rest of the party on elephants and on foot, visited the Topes—splendid Buddhist remains, over 2,000 years old, and in very good state of preservation. Subsequently Major Newmarch took leave of the Viceroy at Sanchi, and His Excellency asked him to convey to the Begum his thanks for her hospitality and for the excellent arrangements made for the party. The Viceregal party then left for Gwalior.

At the different stations in Gwalior territory through which the special passed, guards were drawn upon the platform, and the National Anthem was played, while all along the line patrols were posted. The Viceroy's special arrived at Gwalior at 5 p. m., and His Excellency on alighting was met by the Maharaja Scindia, and was introduced to Colonel Barr and several other European and Native officials. The Viceroy afterwards inspected the guard-of-honour from the State Infantry. Several ladies were present on the platform, which was tastefully decorated. The Viceroy, with the Maharaja Scindia, Colonel Pears, Political Agent and Captain Marker, drove to the palace escorted by the Central India Horse, Lady Curzon and party followed. The road was lined by the Imperial Service Cavalry, who looked extremely smart in their new Lancer uniform, by the State Cavalry, and by several regiments of the State Infantry, each with their own band, which struck up the National Anthem as the Viceroy's carriage passed. These regiments, dressed like British Infantry, but wearing old tunics, in many cases with the regimental badges still on the shoulder cords, in some cases wearing fezes, in others forage caps, presented a curious spectacle. It may be asked is there no order existing that all regimental badges should be torn off before Tommy Atkins is allowed to sell his clothing ? If so, why are troops of Native States allowed to wear British uniforms with regimental badges still on them ?

The Viceroy on arrival at the palace inspected the guard from the East Surrey Regiment, and also the escort from the Central India Horse. Subsequently the Maharaja Scindia took leave of the Viceroy, who with Lady Curzon occupies a wing of the Maharaja's own palace, the staff being in tents close by. Several guests are also in camp.—'Pioneer."

Some alterations have been made in the programme of His Excellency's arrangements as regards the engagements at Gwalior and Agra. The amended programme is as follows :—

Saturday, December 2nd.—1-15 p.m. leave Gwalior ; 4-30 p.m. arrive Agra.

Tuesday, December 5th—Viceroy stays at the house of the Collector at Muttra.

Thursday, December 7th—Mr. Impey presents Chief Rajas to His Excellency.

Saturday, December 9th.—1 p.m. Sir Pertab Singh of Jodhpore invested with the order of C. B. Garden party at Secundra.

Tuesday, December 12th.—Drive Husainabad, etc.

Wednesday, December 13th,—9-30. Her Excellency Lady Curzon visits Dufferin Hospital. Afternoon drive to Husainabad, etc.

Thursday, December 14th.—General and Mrs. Jennings give garden party.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

THE annual report of St. Mary's College for the year 1899 is as follows:—

At the close of the year under report the number of boys on the rolls was 459. Of these 270 were in the European, and the rest in the English-teaching division, 168 representing the average number of boarders.

In last year's Matriculation examination our boys made a record for themselves. All the 15 candidates sent up for the examination came out successfully, 7 being among the first 100, five among the first 50, and the rest in the first half on the list. Patrick Maher carried off the Latin Scholarship, whilst the C. M. de Leao Prize was awarded to Alex. Baptista. Seven of the successful students joined the St. Xavier's Arts College four the Grant Medical College, one the St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling, to prepare for the I. C. S., and one entered the Novitiate of the Society of Jesus.

It is with pleasure we note the success of two of our old boys, Mr. James Conway and Mr. George Donnelland, the former taking the degree of L. M. & S., in England, the latter successfully competing for the superior grade in the Telegraph Department.

The health of the school was on the whole good, though in the early part of the year we were much troubled with mumps and measles, both being very prevalent all over the city.

At the out-door games our boys have once more maintained their own. Football or cricket, according to the season, forms as it were part of the daily routine. The cricket team played nine matches and won seven. The football team also had a successful season, though there were less chances to play with outsiders, as this game does not seem to be popular in the Bombay schools. Five matches were played and all won.

The annual sports have been a marked success owing in great part to the variety and fulness of the programme, but chiefly to the enthusiasm with which the boys threw themselves into the several events. Among the successful competitors, O. Kershaw deserves special mention. In the pole jump he established a school record by an easy and graceful vault of 9 feet 6 inches. Very attractive features of the two days' events, and much applauded by the large number of spectators, were the Indian club exercises of the juniors and the gymnastics on the parallel bars by the seniors under the able direction of Mr. W. T. Sell. At the Gymkhana sports a week later two first prizes of the three events, open to lads of the Bombay schools, were taken by ourboys.

Volunteering is as popular as ever under the command of Captain I. Leask, who has by means of prizes created a healthy spirit of emulation among the boys. It is a matter of especial gratification to our cadets that the school band has been invited by the Officer Commanding, Lieut-Colonel E. Ferrers Nicholson, to play at the weekly parade s of the B. V. R. Corps. The Bayley Cup has again fallen to 'L' Company, and in the volley firing competition our team won the prize for drill and form.

Before concluding we tender our sincere thanks to all those gentlemen who so generously came forward in aid of our games-fund, and especially to those who contributed to the support of the European orphanage attached to this Institution.

Boarders will re-enter on January 5th, 1900, and schools re-open on the 6th, when all must be present at the Mass of the Holy Ghost, at 8 o'clock."

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

A MEETING of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay was held on the 21st November.

ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES.

A letter was read from the Traffic Manager dated 17th November saying that the Budget grant of Rs. 960 for repairs to the warehouse four-wheeled trucks and hand-barrows has been expended, and that as there are still a number of the vehicles to be repaired an extra allotment of Rs. 1,000 will be required, and requesting that the additional grant may be sanctioned, adding that the amount can be met by an appropriation from savings in the Traffic Establishment salaries.—Sanctioned.

THE PILOT SCHOONERS,

It was resolved that Pilot Schooner No. 3 should be taken to the workshops slip and opened up to such an extent as may be necessary for examination by the Shipwright Surveyor, and the framing of the cost of all necessary repairs by the Engineer. No special repairs should be undertaken until the report and estimate have been considered by the Board and orders passed thereon. The probable duration of the soundness and seaworthiness of the vessel after such repairs have been completed should be reported.

SALE OF SHOPS.

A letter was read from the Traffic Manager, dated 14th November, reporting that the ten shops of the second block of shops near the entrance of the Prince's Dock were put up to auction on the morning of that day and sold at the monthly rent of Rs. 345, giving an average of Rs. 34 as. 8 per shop.

The Traffic Manager said that he has rented the cook-houses separately as under :—2 double cook-houses at Rs. 4 each = Rs. 8, 4 Single cook-houses at Rs. 2 each = Rs. 8, Total Rs. 16, and that the two blocks and the cook-houses together will, therefore, bring in Rs. 762 per mensem or Rs. 9,144 per year.

The Trust agreed that the results of the sale are satisfactory.

LEASE OF LAND.

A letter was read from the Traffic Manager, submitting an application for a lease for ten years of a plot of land near the Ghorupdeo Hill temple containing 3,310 square yards at the rate of eight annas per square yard per annum, saying that the site applied for is required for the erection of an Engineering Workshop to be constructed of corrugated from estimated to cost Rs. 10,000, and recommending that the lease be granted on the same conditions as the plot adjoining *viz.*, (*a*) a rent rate of eight annas per square yard per annum ; (*b*) that the erection should not be removed in whole or in part before termination of the lease and before all rents due are paid up ; (*c*) that the entire plot be fenced in to the satisfaction of the Engineer within three months from the date of the lease ; and that the first refusal of the plot situated at the corner of the Ghorupdeo Road and the Connaught Road asked for be given for twelve months up to 31st December.

Resolution.—The application for lease referred to is accepted for a term of ten years, not renewable, at a rent of eight annas per square yard per annum on the further conditions recommended by the Traffic Manager, and subject to all Port Trust and Municipal regulations being complied with. 2. The clearance of the site may be done by the lessee, but no quarrying rights are allowable, and no such excavations should be carried below ground level. 3. The land may be handed over on 1st December 1899, but the erection of the buildings should not be commenced until the plans and specifications are formally approved. 4. The Board will be prepared to consider the proposal for the second site when a definite application is received.

TENDERS.

A letter was read from the Engineer, dated 11th November, forwarding the tenders for the supply of castings, chunam and sand, shingle and bricks during 1900, and the tenders accepted are as follows :—for castings—that of Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Company ; for chunam—that of Mr. Adam Abba ; for sand and shingle—that of Mr. Ghumajee Ballaji ; for bricks—that of Mr. Hirjee Bhojraj.

LAND NEAR MODY BAY.

A letter was read enquiring if the Trustees would grant a refusal of the vacant site between Gos and Carwar Streets, Mody Bay, measuring about 190 by 180 feet on a twenty years' lease.

Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 17th November 1899, forwarding a plan, showing the site applied for and saying that the total area is 3,662 2-9 square yards and that the removal of the temporary buildings from the site and the erection of decent workshops thereon would greatly improve the neighbourhood.

A note read by the Chairman, dated 21st November, proposing to reply that the Board will be prepared to consider a definite application for a suitable site, that meanwhile to assist in coming to a definite conclusion, that a suitable site can probably be made available on the Mody Bay Estate between Carwar and Goa Streets, as shown on the plan furnished by the Engineer, that a copy of plan B should be forwarded showing the site with the modified widths of air spaces, that is, 10 feet and 6 feet respectively, that full rent will be charged on the gross area of 3,297 square yards, and that the building will be allowed to be erected on the net area of 3,073 square yards ; that the air spaces must be kept open and free of all obstructions, but may be used as roads or footways or for the purpose of the business of the workshop provided they are kept clean and neat and that no macerials are stacked higher than 6 feet and are not to occupy more than half the width of the passage, so as to allow of a clear footway ; that the erection of an oil engine and wood working machinery will not be objected to so long as no nuisance is created thereby ; that a lease for a term of 10 years will be given at a rate of one rupee per annum charged on the gross area of 3,297 square yards or thereabout, and if required by the applicants, a renewal for one further period only of 10 years will be allowed at a yearly rental of Rs. 1 1-2 per square yard per annum provided that the buildings are at the end of first period in sufficiently good order and state in the opinion of the Engineer to the Board to serve as security for the rent.

The Chairman's recommendations were approved.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 17th Nov. 1899.	Total from 1st April to 17th Nov. 1899.	For week ending 17th Nov. 1898.	Total from 1st April to 17th Nov. 1898
Vessels piloted into harbour	27	610	25	633
Do. do. out of do.	23	619	16	623
Do. transported	14	419	15	493
Do. attended to	...	34	...	54
Do. warped	4	43	1	43

THE DAMAUN TIMBER CASE.

YESTERDAY, the 28th instant, the district Court of Damaun was over crowded by an unusually large number of persons of all nationalities, most of whom were witnesses in the great Government timber theft case, and others spectators. The case was instituted by the Damaun Government in 1894 and since then on several occasions when it was ripe for hearing, it was postponed on one ground or another. Besides the very large number of witnesses for prosecution and defence, the position of the first two accused gave additional interest to the case. Mr. Vas, the first accused, is an Advocate, while the second accused Mr. Bhana Nicha is the ex-Patel of seventy-two villages in the Nagar Haveli District.

Precisely at 10-30 a.m. the judge Mr. Manoel Carlos Xavier Mourao, LL.B. (Coimbra), took his seat on the Bench of the District Court, the premises of which, are situate in the Fort in Upper Damaun and soon after the accused viz., Manoel Santiano Vas, Bhana Nicha, Claudiano de Souza (ex-Guarda Fiscal) Emeliano de Mendonca (Clerk in the Damaun Treasury Office), Sargent Lebano, Antonio de Bastos (Pensioned soldier) and Domingos de Almeida (Pensioned soldier) were arraigned before the court for their trial.

The crown advocate, Mr. Alvares, LL. B. (Coimbra), appeared on behalf of the Damaun Government for prosecution and Mr. Fernandes da Cunha, the eminent barrister-at-law in Goa, and Mr. Diogo, Brito, a local advocate, appeared for the accused.

After the accused had been accommodated with seats on benches, the clerk of the court called out the names of witnesses for prosecution and defence, and excluding some who had died and a few who were unavoidably absent, 130 being present, answered to their names. Mr Alvares pointed out to the court that of the absent witnesses for prosecution, one was Mr. Aderji Hormusji Dadrewala, the Judge Municipal of Nagar Haveli District, whose evidence was material, and he applied that Mr. Mascarenhas Marquis, the substitute judge of Nagar Haveli, who was present as a witness, might be examined and sent to relieve Mr. Dadrewala to enable him to come to give his evidence.

The learned judge declined to make such an order but had no objection to postponed the case if the crown advocate required the evidence of Mr. Dadrewala.

The crown advocate submitted that the case had already been previously postpone and considerable expenses had been incurred, and therefore he did not want a further postponement, but wished to proceed with the case as well as to have the evidence of Mr. Dadrewala. He pointed out the Article of the Portuguese Civil Code on which he based his application.

After a warm discussion between the learned judge and the crown advocate, the hearing of the case was postponed to the 10th January, 1900, the witnesses present being made to sign an undertaking to be present in court on the date so fixed.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

LUCKNOW POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE Lucknow Polo Tournament opened on Monday with a rather one-sided game between "B" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, and the King's Own Scottish Borderers. There was a very full attendance, and the ground arrangements were excellent. The teams were as follows :—The King's Own Scottish Borderes :—Mr. Ovens, 1 ; Major Haig, 2 ; Mr. Connell, 3 ; Major Reid, back, "B" Battery, R. H. A : Major Ward, 1 ; Captain Lecky, 2 ; Mr. Hildyard, 3 ; Mr. Vincent, back. Umpires, Captain Davis, 1st Bengal Cavalry, and Captain Young, A.-D.-C.

In the first chukker the Gunners ran the ball to the flags, but nothing was scored : there they renewed the attack and scored a subsidiary. The Borderers hit out, and working the ball to the other end hit a goal. After a time the Gunners by a sustained effort took the ball to the Borderers flags, and with an easy shot hit a goal. Score—Gunners, one goal one subsidiary to one goal. The play in the second chukker was up and down the ground. The Borderers had an unsuccessful shot at the Gunners' flags, and the latter then confined play to the Borderers' half, where after a protracted effort, they hit a goal, and following up this renewed attack and by a fine run scored another goal. Score : Artillery, three goals one subsidiary to one goal. In the third chukker play was mostly in the Borderers' half, and the Gunners finally by a neat shot hit a goal. The Gunners had two more runs with unsuccessful shots at the flags ere time was called. In the fourth chukker, soon after the hit off, the Gunners had an unsuccessful run to the flags, and later on Lecky getting on in mid-ground by clean hitting scored a goal. Play remained in the Borderers' half, where the Gunners after one failure hit a goal. The Borderers now assumed the offensive, and Reid by a nicely directed long shot hit a goal. Score : Guners six goals one subsidiary to two goals. The fifth chukker gave us fast and even play up and down the ground, till the Gunners hit a subsidiary, and soon afterwards added another. Score : Gunner, six goals three subsidiaries to two goals. In the sixth chukker there was some excellent play about mid-ground, and then ultimately, when near the Borderers' flags, the Gunners hit a goal. Play was in mid-ground when "time" was called. The Gunners won by seven goals three subsidiaries to two goals.

THE JEWS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

BY virtue of the Military Law of the Transvaal, the Field Cornets (officers having both military and civil jurisdiction over certain portions of territory) are entitled to "commandeer" both men and goods for the purpose of facilitating any hostile enterprises in which the country may be engaged. Acting under the powers thus conferred on them, these worthy individuals have indulged during the past few weeks, on a wholesale scale, in what may be termed legalised robbery. They quartered their faithful burghers in the houses of Johannesburg residents, not only those belonging to people who had left for the Cape Colony or Natal, but in the domiciles of such as were still on the spot. Among those in the latter category was Dr. Joseph Hertz, the Jewish Rabbi, whose house on Hospital Hill, Johannesburg, has been occupied by Boer policemen, who will now have an excellent opportunity of making themselves acquainted with Talmudic lore. I suspect that this action was largely prompted by spite, on account of the vigorous speech which Dr Hertz delivered at the mass meeting of Uitlanders held last July. Other Jewish gentlemen were treated in similar fashion. Supplies of all sorts were seized ; valuable carriage horses and vehicles as well. It is computed, by those best able to judge, that the value of property—exclusive of real estate—thus "commandeered" by the Boers amounts to a million of money. It is very necessary for the Boers to take whatever they can lay hands on, for their treasury is in a sadly depleted condition, most of its legitimate contents having gone in expenditure on secret service, and other items that will not figure too clearly in any Government audit.

It is regretable to note that there are a few Jews—fortunately very few—who have joined the Boer forces, and gone to protect the frontiers of the Transvaal. They are people who do no credit to our race and our religion, and who have to thank the Krugar oligarchy for all they have in the world. How Jews have any right other than to uphold the cause of England in these matters passes my comprehension. They owe to England the liberty of life and religious worship they at present enjoy. In England, and in English lands, they are accorded equal rights with every other British subject. In the Transvaal only the disreputable Jews are favoured by the Government—such as bribe the Kruger officials to their heart's content, or engage in the fraud and chicanery which is inseparable from the "free republican institutions" of the Transvaal. Fortunately, the old order changes. To-day the news, which has sent a thrill akin to that which must now pervade all England, through the hearts of all of us, has been received, to the effect that the Boers have taken the initiative in hostilities. Every one prays the campaign, which must now commence, may be short, sharp and decisive—for no one has any desire to see too much blood spilled on either side.

Much good work has been done by the Jewish ladies of Cape Town in succoring distressed refugees from the Rand. Day after day they poou by the thousand into the capital of the Cape Colony, which is rapidly becoming congested. The stories that will have reached you of the ill-treatment of passengers by the Boers may be taken as incorrect, for the most part. Many of those who came down within the past week have assured me that they experienced no inconvenience, except such as was inseparable from the terribly overcrowded state of the carriages—which were, indeed, so crowded that most of the passengers had to come more than half-way (that is, five hundred miles) in open trucks. But the stories of Boer brutality are discredited. Not a single well-authenticated case has been made out. At Kroonstad, in the Free State, indeed, some men from Johannesburg were severely treated, but this was merited, for they had stormed the barriers at the station, pushed the police aside, and careered madly along the street, insulting servant-girls, and maltreating respectable citizens.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP.

THE Manchester November Handicap of 1,500 sovs; winners (selling races excepted) after November 11, at 10 a.m., to carry 5lb., twice or once of 500 sovs 10lb. extra ; the owner of the second to receive 100 sovs ; entrance 5 sovs, the only liability if declared by Tuesday, November 14, 10 sovs in addition if not then struck out, or 25 sovs for starters. Cup Course (one mile and 6 furlongs) (73 subs.) Closed October 3, 1899.

LONDON, Saturday, 25th November 1899.

Lord Ellesmere's b c Proclamation, by Hampton—Protocol, 3 yrs, Sloan 1
Sir J. Miller's b c Invincible II, by Begonia—Iroquoise, 4yrs, Madden 2
Mr. T. L. Plunkett's br c Oppressor, by Gallinule—Moria, 3yrs, ... Cannon 3
(Winner trained by J. Dawson, Junior.)

Betting : 25 to 1 against Proclamation, 4 to 1 Invincible II, 6 to 1 Oppressor.

Won by a neck ; a length and a half between second and third.—*Asian.*

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 30TH OF NOVEMBER, 1899.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Sirsa, Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Saugor and Akola, and a slight rise at the remaining stations. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in the south. Gradients are steep to slight.

Winds on the Coromandel Coast are cyclonic, while calms and north-easterly breezes prevail at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been strong to a gale at Negaptam and fresh to light elsewhere.

The temperature both maximum and minimum continues to be in excess of normal in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 98° at Surat and the lowest 49° at Cawnpore, Indore, Jubbulpore and Ahmednagar.

Humidity shows a rise in many places, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at Sholapur.

Rain amounting to 0·58 inches has fallen at Colombo, 0·45 at Negapatam, 0·09 at Madras, 0·07 at Trichinopoly and 0·01 at Cochin.

The small depression noticed in yesterday's report has commenced to fill up, but the weather in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast is still in an unsettled condition and local rain is likely.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SENTENCED TO DEATH. These are the most terribly significant three words we have in the English language. Thousands of wretched creatures, whose lives have become forfeited to the outraged laws of their country, have heard them pronounced with feelings of sickening terror. The man who has neglected the most simple laws of health feels that all is indeed lost, when the dread sentence is pronounced by the doctor, who has used all his medical skill upon him, in vain. In the latter case, however, the door of hope has been opened, through the medium of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. They have effected a cure at the last moment, as thousands of testimonials, being constantly received, will prove.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss Zamania, 2,859 tons, captain T Johnston, sailed, yesterday for Calcutta in Ballast.

THE Schooner Gulianar, 99 tons Nacoda, will said to-day for Damaun, with a genera cargo.

THE s s Onslow, 1,716 tons, Captain W E Steele, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Sulina, with a cargo of maize.

THE Japan mail steam ship Co's s s Kagoshima Maru, 2,709 tons, Captain R Nunome, well sail to-day for Japan, with a general cargo, and Mr Asari as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's ss Bezwada, 3,270 tons, Captain J M Tyrell, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, with a general cargo. During the voyage she experienced N-E monsoon weather between Galle and Cape Comorin.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's ss King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain C Barron, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Busreh, 19th November, with a general cargo, 148 cases opium, 108 horses, 47 syces, and the following passengers :—Mr Mahomed Jaffer Shoostry, Mr Mohomed Hoosein Bin Hajee Sultan Alli Shoostry and family, and 30 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Canara, 1,215 tons, Captain A H Achenson sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Capt and Mrs Palcun, Capt and Mrs Wm Nanneley, Rev and Mrs Kennelly and three children Mr Munchershaw Dorabjee, Mr Cawasjee Muncherjee, Mr Pandurung Narayen, Mr P D D Lima, and 200 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 30.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
H M S Pigeon	.....	Mowbray	.....	.....	Royal Navy
H M S Racoon	.....	Hewett	.....	.....	Royal Navy
Sutlej	.....	Weston	.....	.....	P & O Co
Unity	930	Hansen	.....	.....	Bombay Co
Shannon	2380	Wibmer	.....	.....	P & O Co
Naseri	912	Raffin	Jeddah &c.	...	B & P S N Co
Assyria	969	MacLean	P Gulf	.....	M M & Co
India	2591	Robertson	Calcutta	.....	M M & Co
Dumra	762	Russell	.....	.....	M M & Co
Tientsin	2555	Fox	.....	.....	P & O Co
Secundra	1625	Allen	.....	.....	M M & Co
Merkara	1949	Williams	.....	.....	M M & Co
Esperance brig	.....	41 Nacoda	.....	.....	.....
Sirdhana	2073	Smith	.....	.....	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
A	Mikado	2306	Boyes	Karachi	1-12	F M & Co
B	Clan Ross	1654	Dickson	Vizagapatam	2-12	F M & Co
C	Bezwada	3270	Tyrell	.....	.....	M M & Co
E	Gulf of Trinidad	1491	Duncanson	Karachi	.....	F M & Co
G	Valle de Bedford	1594	Houillier	Dunkirk	9-12	K & Co
K	Indravati	513	Adams	.....	.....	Shprd & Co
N	Starcross	1822	Barnet	London	9-12	J M & Co
O	Palamcotta	2208	Windebank	Durban	.....	M M & Co
P	Kagoshima Maru	2710	Nunome	Japan	1-12	N Y Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabermati	524	Fakeera	.....	Shprd & Co
Ponaui	532	Fukeer	Bhownager	2-12 Do
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	... Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
1	D Balduino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	7-12	F Baldovino
3	Imperatrix	2353	Morovich	Trieste	1-12	A L S N Co
5	Chusan	2352	Street	.....	.....	P & O S N Co
6	Peninsular	3047	Wheler	Aden	9-12	P & O Co
9	Johannesberger	1894	Moller	Hamburg	.....	Glade & Co
10	Crewe Hall	2989	Collins	Liverpool	.....	K N & Co
13	Arabia	4167	Parfitt	London	2-12	P & O Co
16	Burmida	1499	Delava	China

THE ART OF FLYING.

A VERY interesting article on the little-known art of flying is contributed by Mr. Garret Fisher to the "Fortnightly Review." Taking for his text the recent unfortunate death of Mr. Pilcher, Mr. Garrett Fisher says:—

It must be understood that by flying one here meanst travelling through the air in a direction chosen at will, so that ordinary ballooning is excluded from the field. The balloon, though it is so much better known to us all by reason of its successful ascents, is an accidental break in the succession from Dædalus to Lilienthal, and a sound authority has even expressed the opinion that its discovery has been rather a hindrance than a help to the study of aeronautics, as drawing of men's minds from the lines on which alone is full success to be found. The problem of flight, properly so called, is to support a heavy body in the air by its own motion. With navigable balloons the object is to move and guide a floating body, which is quite another thing.

SOARING NOT FLAPPING.

Until quite lately the laws of flight were entirely unknown to those who strove to obey them. Perhaps the earliest really scientific account of "The Way of the Eagle in the Air" is that published in 1865, the Duke of Argyll, in "The Reign of Law," which is well worth the study of all interested in the subject. The essential fact, that flying depends on the force of gravitation, is there brought out for almost the first time. "It is curious," says the Duke of Argyll, "how completely this has been forgotten in almost all human attempts to navigate the air. Birds are not lighter than the air, but immensely heavier. If they were lighter than the air, they might float, but they would not fly. Another important fact, obvious enough now, was not known to most readers: "When a strong current of air strikes against the wings of a bird, the same sustaining effect is produced as when the wing strike against the air." A proper comprehension of these two statements shows at once how unnecessary is the elaborate apparatus with which most aeronautic inventers have cumbered themselves. It is safe to prophesy that the flying machine of the twentieth century will be analogous to a sailing vessel with an auxiliary screw, rather than to a mastless steamer. This is the prospect, indeed, that makes flying worth while to search after.

MODERN EXPONENTS OF THE ART.

In our own day attention has been drawn to the art of flying by the remarkable performances of Lilienthal and Mr. Pilcher, crowned by their deaths; by the big but still untried flying machine of Mr. Maxim, and the successful aerodromes of Professor Langley, one of which has flown for more than half a mile and come down safely. To find the only flying machine which has certainly been a success we have to look across the Atlantic, to the "aerodrome" of Professor S.P. Langley, which has flown for as much as half a mile at a time, driven by a steam engine, and has descended without injury when the motive power was exhausted. It is to Professor Langley, about all, that we owe theoretical knowledge of the laws of flight. To Lilienthal and his follows, including Mr. Pilcher, we are indebted for practical investigation of the art of balancing in the air. Lilienthal's wings gave way in a squall for lack of being kept in thorough repair. Mr. Pilcher fell a victim, it seems, to his amiable desire not to disappoint the crowds which had gathered to see him on the wing, although the day was most unsuitable for his adventure.

THE SENSATION OF FLYING.

"After a few trials," wrote Lilienthal, "one begins to have a feeling of mastery over the situation. . . . Finally, we become perfectly at ease, even when soaring high in the air, while the indescribably beautiful and gentle gliding over the long sunny slope rekindles our ardour anew at every trial. It does not take very long before it is quite a matter of indifference whether we are gliding along two or twenty yards above the ground; we feel how safely the air is carrying us, even though we see diminutive men looking up at us in astonishment. Soon we pass over ravines as high as houses, and sail for several hundred yards through the air without any danger, carrying the force of the wind at every movement."

DIFFICULTIES TO BE SURMOUNTED.

As Professor Langley had shown, the air is full of minor disturbances in the steadiest wind. To attempt to fly through these on an even keel is comparable to riding a bicycle over a plain convulsed by continuous earthquakes. A bird has learnt to do this by the inherited experience of millions of generations, which has taught it instinctively to meet every variation of the aerial currents, and even to pick out and use the favourable ones. It is amazing that Lilienthal and his followers—Mr. Pilcher, Mr. Channte, Mr. Herring—should have achieved so much success as we know to have attended them. Lilienthal describes how again and again he was seized by sudden gusts which, before he had time to make the necessary adjustments, carried him high up in the air so swiftly as to take away his breath; yet he always managed to recover his balance and soar on. At other times the wind got on the upper surface of his wings and dashed him arrow-like to the ground, smashing the apparatus and bruising him badly.

AERIAL REGATTAS.

The Lilienthal apparatus is to the future flying-machine much what the dandy-horse of the Regency is to the bicycle of to-day. Lilienthal himself was most anxious to see its use widely spread, though he failed to emulate the generosity of Mr. Lawrence Hargrave in refusing to patent any of his aeronautical inventions. He wanted to see what he called "Fliegesport" become a rival to rowing or cycling amongst athletic youth. "If," he said, "we can succeed in enticing to the hill the young men who to-day make use of the bicycle and the boat to strengthen their nerve and muscle, so that, born by their wings, they may glide through the air, we shall then have directed the development of human flight into a course which leads towards perfection." Mr. Pilcher was, so far as one knows, the only Englishman who had yet taken up this exercise, though it has been more seriously accepted in America, where the editor of the "Aeronautical Annual" hopes to see air regattas and large prizes at no very distant date.

PENSIONS TO OFFICERS.

NEW REGULATIONS.

IT was announced on Wednesday (Nov. 8) that the Queen—deeming it expedient to provide in a more equitable manner for the grant of pensions or gratuities to officers who may receive in action wounds of a very severe nature, but not equivalent to the loss of a limb—has directed that Amendments shall be made in the Royal Warrant, approved on the 30th May of the present year. It is ordered that, "An officer who has received in action a bodily injury, certified by the regulated military authority to be very severe, though not equivalent to the loss of a limb, may, at the discretion of our Secretary of State, be allowed a gratuity of from three to twelve months' full pay of the appointment held by him at the time of the injury. If at or after the expiration of that period for which the gratuity has been awarded the injury be certified to be likely to be permanent in its effects, the officer may be granted a temporary pension at half the rates prescribed in the scale laid down. Such pension shall be renewable from year to year at the discretion of our Secretary of State, according to subsequent reports of the regulated military authority. If the temporary pension is renewed for five years, and the bodily disability continues, the pension may be converted into a permanent pension." It is explained that the gratuities include all emoluments of the nature of pay of which the officer was actually in receipt when wounded, except double pay for service on the West Coast of Africa. Allowances are excluded.

THE carving for the Indian Tea house at the Paris Exhibition has now been despatched from Calcutta via Bombay. The departure of the remainder of the consignments for the Indian court is only delayed for want of the French Custom House labels which were to be supplied through the home committee in London. The work has been carried through with remarkable celerity by the Indian Forest Department, which deserves much credit in the matter.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals ROWLANDS' ODONTO. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' ODONTO, of Hatton Garden, London.

ALWAYS FAVORABLE.

The general opinion concerning the new product Van Houten's Chocolate for eating—which has now been on sale to the public for some months,—is highly favorable. The public recognise that this Chocolate ranks as highly among chocolates as Van Houten's Cocoa does among cocoas; in other words, that Van Houten's Chocolate excels in delicious flavor, and in wholesomeness of composition.

Every day much harm is done by the excessive consumption of cheap confectioneries and chocolates of inferior quality, doubtful taste and doubtful composition.

Why not abstain from these altogether, and substitute the digestible, wholesome

VAN HOUTEN'S CHOCOLATE (for Eating)?

Sold in Tins of Croquettes and Tins of Drops.
Also in Square Tablets and Small Bars.

BEST FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Calvert's CARBOLIC SOAPS.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY RELIABLE BRAND.

TOILET SOAP, 6d. Tablets. PRICKLY-HEAT SOAP, 6d. & 1s. Bars.

Each containing 10 per cent. purest Carbolic. (Used by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, when in India).

Pleasantly perfumed for Bath or Toilet. Very serviceable as preventives of Prickly-Heat and other Skin Irritation.

TO PREVENT OR REMEDY INSECT BITES OR STINGS, ITCH, PILES, RINGWORM AND OTHER SKIN AILMENTS, USE

Calvert's 20 PER CENT. CARBOLIC SOAP.

1s. Tablets in Metal Box (English Rate). If used at Bedtime, it will prevent Mosquito Bites.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER. Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.

EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

Ideal Milk

Enriched 20 per cent. with Cream.

STERILIZED—NOT SWEETENED.

A Perfect Substitute for Fresh Milk.

Superior in quality to every other brand of Unsweetened Milk.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.

Manufactory: LONDON, E.

"CAUTION.—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of "India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any "colorable or other imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all C

REGISTERED DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

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SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Reg.d

AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

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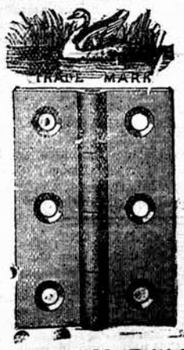

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